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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1958

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,
Principal School Medical Officer, etc.*

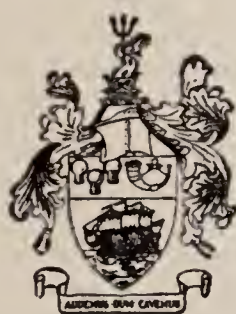
Including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(A. GILPIN, B.Sc. (Econ.) M.A.P.H.I.)

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD. PRINTERS, 11 DACRE STREET, BIRKENHEAD
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TO: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Wallasey:

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the Borough for the year 1958.

This year's report includes a general review of the manner in which the Local Health Services have functioned in the wider setting of the National Health Service 1948-1958, also a brief account of how the domiciliary health services are being developed to cope with the evergrowing needs of the old people in the Borough.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate for the Borough was 17.32 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 17.88 in 1957. The infant mortality rate for the year was 24.69 per 1,000 live births, a slight improvement on the rate of 26.10 for the previous year. 32 deaths out of the total of 44 occurred before the 28th day. The principal causes of death were again prematurity (10), pneumonia (10), and congenital abnormalities (9).

I am pleased to report a reduction in the number of stillbirths from 73 in 1957 to 46 in 1958.

The department took part in a perinatal mortality survey organised on a national scale by the National Birthday Trust Fund.

Deaths in the Borough in 1958 from all causes numbered 1,313 as against 1,260 in 1957 giving a death rate of 12.76 per 1,000 as against 12.25 in 1957. Once again there were increases in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung, 48 to 64, and from coronary artery disease from 228 to 288.

Efforts to inform young people and for that matter the general public about the facts and figures of smoking and lung cancer must not be relaxed.

There were 77 notifications of tuberculosis 65 pulmonary cases and 12 non-pulmonary cases during the year. The deaths from this disease were 13 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary as against 11 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1957. These figures are slightly less satisfactory than those for 1957 and as the Tuberculosis Medical Officer states: "In spite of premature newspaper publicity, tuberculosis is not conquered, and it will be many years before the low figures for diphtheria are approached."

Contact work at the clinic and in the school health service continues and it is hoped that the B.C.G. (anti-tuberculosis) vaccination scheme will in future years have a growing effect in reducing the number of cases of tuberculosis in the Borough.

The highest priority is given to infective cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, when considering applications for housing in the health group of the group-plus points scheme.

Dysentery

Sonne dysentery was prevalent in the Borough in the first half of the year. On the whole the disease was very mild and took a disproportionate amount of the staff's time. There was, however, one fatal case in a child of 4½ years where the infection was of a fulminant type.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Three cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified and confirmed during the year. Two were paralytic cases and the third non-paralytic. Of the three cases, two had not been immunised against poliomyelitis. The remaining case had had two injections of British vaccine one month before the onset of the disease. All three cases were mild and made good recoveries.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The scheme gained in momentum towards the end of the year as greater quantities of vaccine became available. A table in the body of the report gives details of the numbers vaccinated in the various age groups and special categories. No serious reactions were reported either from the clinics or from the general practitioners.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

I am pleased to report that the numbers immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough during 1958 showed an increase in spite of the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.

It is hoped that for the sake of the children that in the not too distant future a quadruple antigen will be available, thus making it possible to protect children against diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus all in the one course of injections.

Health Education Exhibitions

Two exhibitions were held during the year. The first one dealt with the important subject of Clean Air and is fully covered in Part V of the Report. The second one dealt with another important subject "Accidents in the Home", and had as its slogan "Guard that Fire". Exhibitions showing how these all too frequent tragic accidents in our homes usually involving the younger or older members of the family can be avoided, were held at Water Street Clinic, Moreton Clinic, and the Central Fire Station, Liscard. Films were shown at the Fire Station and camera talks at the clinics. A generous member of the public donated a sum of money which was given in prizes to the winners of essays on how to prevent accidents in the home.

Mental Health Service

I am pleased to report a reduction in the total number of admissions to mental hospitals during the year—297 admissions as compared with 385 in the previous year.

A new member of the staff was sent to the Mental Health Course in Leeds organised by the National Association for Mental Health (Northern branch). This officer found the course most helpful in preparing him for his duties as duly authorised officer.

On the mental deficiency side all admissions except one were on the new "informal" basis. The 1959 Annual Report will deal in full with the many changes about to take place in the community mental health services.

Welfare Services

An account of these services is given in Part VI of the Report. There is still urgent need for hostel accommodation.

I should like to acknowledge here the untiring work of the Wallasey Voluntary Welfare Committee, in particular their contribution in the regular visitation of the old people in their own homes, and in the pioneer work in setting up a chiropody service for certain categories of old people.

The Meals-on-Wheels service operated by the Women's Voluntary Service continues to provide an essential service in the town for the aged, sick and the severely handicapped.

As stated in the 1957 report there is still a great need for the special units of accommodation for the aged. The old people prefer their own home, and if more accommodation of a suitable type was available it would ease the pressure on the hostels.

Environmental Health

A full account of the work of the Public Health Inspectors can be found in Part V of the report and it is therefore only necessary for me to refer briefly in this foreword to some of the main points. Firstly, the Council's slum clearance programme is making good progress and is well up to schedule. Secondly, the work connected with the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued throughout the year and whilst it can be said that much has been achieved, there still remains much work to be done in this field. Thirdly, I must mention the important work under the Clean Air Act. 1958 will go down in the history of the Health Department as the year in which the town's first smoke control order was made.

During the year three members of the department retired—Mrs. A. Parkinson, Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse, Mr. D. Hughes, Duly Authorised Officer/Welfare Officer, and Mr. N. Squire, Chief Administrative Officer. All three officers had served the Corporation well over many years and were held in high esteem by all in the department. The good wishes of the department for long and happy retirements are extended to each of them.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health, General Health and Welfare Committees for their continued support and encouragement given throughout the year, both to me and to the staff, and also to express my appreciation of all the work carried out by the staff.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Town Hall, Wallasey. Telephone No. Wallasey 1600—Ext. 120.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

EDWARD J. A. O'REILLY, M.B. Ch.B., B.A.O. (Obstetrics)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer (Part-Time):

JAMES BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer:

C. J. LUYA, L.D.S.

Dental Officers (Whole-Time):

W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Dental Officers (Part-Time):

Miss A. P. FARRELL, B.D.S.

L. F. BURROWS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (from 25/4/58)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A. (to 31/12/57)

A. GILPIN, B.Sc.(Econ.), M.A.P.H.I. (from 17/2/58)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. RIDGWAY

District Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. FARR

D. C. CAHILL

R. HUGHES

R. JONES

I. THOMPSON

J. Q. CALLISTER

L. J. JONES

Milk, Dairies and Meat Inspector and Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders:

G. A. OWEN

Shops Inspector:

R. L. BASCOMBE

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. A. PARKINSON (to 7/7/58)

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD (from 8/7/58)

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss E. A. TEGGINS

Miss A. J. EDGE

Miss C. E. MURRELL

Mrs. E. P. NOLAN

Mrs. A. J. SMITH

Miss I. D. BELLIS

Mrs. W. DOVEY

Miss M. E. ASPINALL

Miss K. E. HIGGINS

Miss E. M. MORGAN

Miss E. WHITBURN

Miss M. B. JONES

Mrs. L. M. JONES

Mrs. M. KEANE

Miss P. REPTON (from 15/9/58)

Municipal Midwives:

NURSE E. E. HINTON
NURSE F. E. BOYD
NURSE E. HOMER
NURSE E. WOODS

NURSE P. SHACKLADY
NURSE C. M. DEMPSEY (to 27/4/58)
NURSE A. B. TIMEWELL
(from 1/2/58)

Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:

J. A. W. PRICE, Cert. Board of Trade

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:

J. A. ISHERWOOD, Cert. Board of Trade

Public Analyst (Part-Time):

TENNYSON HARRIS

Chief Administrative Assistant:

N. SQUIRE (to 30/11/58)

G. A. LOXHAM, D.P.A. (from 1/12/58)

Clerical Staff:

G. A. LOXHAM, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)
(to 30/11/58)

J. M. GIBSON
A. E. LEWIS
O. M. EDWARDS
Miss G. BOOTH
Miss M. BLENCOWE
Miss S. LENNOX
Miss E. E. WILLIAMS (from 21/4/58)

Miss E. MASTERS
Miss P. WITTER
Miss B. FISHWICK
Mrs. U. DUFFEY
Miss G. NASH
Miss S. HARDMAN (to 14/2/58)
Mrs. J. NICHOLSON
Miss A. E. BASCOMBE
Miss A. ELCOCK

Part-Time Specialists discharging duties in connection with Special Clinics:

Dr. W. DUNLOP HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic)
(to 2/4/58)

Dr. J. D. ELLIOTT EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic) (from 2/4/58)

Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M. (Orthopaedic)

Matrons of Day Nurseries:

Miss E. GREENLY, Central Park Day Nursery

Miss G. E. MORGAN, Oakdale Day Nursery

Miss P. WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery

Superintendent Home Nursing Service:

Miss K. EUSTACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V. Cert.

Home Nurses (Whole-Time):

Mrs. M. PRENDERGAST
Mrs. S. DUDLEY
Mrs. D. M. HILL (to 16.8.58)
Miss M. C. ASHTON (to 31/5/58)
Miss H. BLANTERN (to 6/6/58)

Miss P. STEVENS (from 8/9/58)
Mrs. H. J. THOMPSON (from 18/8/58)
Miss G. MOLYNEUX

Miss B. JOY
Miss M. W. DALY (to 31/7/58)
Miss J. WARRINGTON (to 6/3/58)
Mrs. K. ELSON (from 1/9/58)
Miss B. S. HOTCHKISS (from 24/1/58
to 27.5.58)

Miss K. RAFFERTY (to 31/8/58)
Mrs. F. M. PURCELL (from 25/8/58)

Home Nurses (Part-Time):

Mrs. K. ELSON (to 31/8/58)
Mrs. V. BLUNT
Mrs. D. M. HILL (from 26/8/58)
Mrs. M. M. TAYLOR (from 6/10/58)
Miss A. McBUCKLEY (from 24/3/58—
(to 29/8/58)
Mrs. M. C. O'BRIEN (from 30/7/58—
to 20/12/58)
Mrs. M. M. WHITE (from 8/9/58)

Mrs. M. M. KING
Mrs. I. A. MATTHEWS
Mrs. C. JONES (from 11/8/58)
Mrs. D. FOSTER
Mrs. I. M. HUGHES (to 17/7/58)
Mrs. L. MILLS (from 26/5/58—
to 31/8/58)
Mrs. P. MERRALL (from 15/9/58)

Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. G. M. FALLA

Supervisor Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:

Miss R. A. REGAN (to 6/11/58)

Miss I. P. D. MACDONALD (from 7/11/58)

Duly Authorised Officers—Mental Health Service:

D. HUGHES (to 31/10/58)

F. WALL

K. MERCER (from 1/11/58)

Mrs. E. A. BRERETON

Mental Health Worker:

K. MERCER (to 31/10/58)

WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer:

R. C. OLLIVE

Welfare Officers:

D. HUGHES (to 31/10/58)

F. WALL

K. MERCER (from 1/11/58)

Mrs. E. A. BRERETON

Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons):

Mrs. W. DAVIES

Home Teachers of the Blind:

Miss A. ROGERS

Miss I. FOGGIN

Clerical Staff:

A. C. HINTON

H. S. FLYNN

Miss D. M. PERKINS

Miss H. J. HARRIS (from 31/1/58)

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:

Miss E. PARSONS, "Lamorna"

Mrs. A. P. JACKSON, "Redcliffe"

Miss M. ROBERTS, "Newholme"

Warden—Reception Centre:

Mrs. G. CONNOLLY

PART I.

Vital Statistics

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) As requested by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with Circular 22/58:—

	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Males ..	845	42	887
—Females ..	857	38	895
	1,702	80	1,782
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ..	..	..	17.32
Still-births—Males ..	22	1	23
—Females ..	21	2	23
	43	3	46
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ..			25.16
Total live and still births	..	..	1,828
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Infant deaths (under one year of age) ..	26	18	44
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total			24.69
„ „ „ „ „ „ —legitimate			25.85
„ „ „ „ „ „ —illegitimate			0.00
Neo-natal „ „ „ „ „ „ (First 4 weeks)			17.96
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..			4.49
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	0.00
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			0.00

(b) Other details:—

Census population April 1951	..	..	101,369
Registrar General's estimated population at middle of 1958	..	..	102,900
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Deaths to 31st December, 1958	702	611	1,313
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	18	14	32
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population			12.76
			(unadjusted)
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ as			
adjusted by area comparability factor of 1.02			13.01
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—			
	England and Wales		11.7
Birth „ „ „ „ „ „ —			
	England and Wales		16.4

Phthisis death rate per 1,000 of population	0.13
Perinatal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still births) (Still births and deaths of infants under one week of age)	38.84
Area in acres as ascertained by Ordnance Survey	
January 1935	5,961
River and sea frontage	Slightly less than 8 miles
Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1958	30,674
Uninhabited „ „ „ „ „ „	608
Rateable value of the borough as at 31st December, 1958	£1,287,913
Yield of 1d. rate 1958/9 approx.	£5,100
Estimated yield of 1d. rate 1959/60	£5,512

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	474	Vascular lesions of nervous	
Cancer	244	system	182
Respiratory Diseases—		Violent Deaths (including	
Pneumonia .. 68	} 127	suicides)	50
Bronchitis .. 49			
Other .. 10			

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no maternal death of any Wallasey resident during 1958.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1958

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEXES		All Ages	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT							
	M.	F.		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis—											
respiratory ...	11	2	13	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	3
Tuberculosis—other ...	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Syphilitic disease ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	1	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	14	14	28	—	—	—	—	3	11	10	4
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ...	55	9	64	—	—	—	—	5	31	18	10
Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	4	16	2	10
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	68	46	114	—	—	—	—	9	40	30	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Diabetes ...	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	80	102	182	—	—	—	—	2	30	48	102
Coronary disease—angina ...	179	109	288	—	—	—	—	7	84	100	97
Hypertension with heart disease ...	12	14	26	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	13
Other heart disease ...	69	91	160	—	—	—	—	5	28	30	97
Other circulatory disease ...	15	19	34	—	—	—	1	—	7	11	15
Influenza ...	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Pneumonia ...	33	35	68	11	3	—	—	1	9	20	24
Bronchitis ...	39	10	49	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	15
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3
Gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	5	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	7	10	17	9	1	—	2	1	3	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	50	61	111	22	1	1	2	6	15	15	49
Motor vehicle accidents ...	3	4	7	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1
All other accidents ...	15	13	28	—	1	—	—	6	6	3	12
Suicide ...	10	5	15	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	4
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ...	702	611	1,313	44	8	2	8	59	320	348	524

INFANT MORTALITY 1958

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS UNDER ONE YEAR

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-27 days	Total under 28 days	28 days to 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	under 7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 year	Deaths in previous year
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	10
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tube'losis—lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tube'losis—other forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12
Atelectasis...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14
Injury at Birth ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Inattention at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
All Causes	16	3	1	3	1	1	—	3	3	1	32	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	43	48

TABLE SHOWING (a) **Infant Deaths and Death Rates.**
 (b) **Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.**
 (c) **Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).**

Year	Infants		Neo-natal			4 weeks—12 months		
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1944	77	43.0	34	19.0	44.16	43	24.0	55.84
1945	97	56.8	38	22.3	39.18	59	34.57	60.82
1946	87	42.2	51	24.7	58.62	36	17.48	41.38
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.81	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25
1958	44	24.69	32	17.96	72.73	12	6.73	27.27

The following table shows the Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figures for the whole of England and Wales for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years to 1958.

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births, England and Wales.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wallasey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1901	142.0	151
1911	109.0	130
1921	59.0	83
1931	44.8	66
1941	78.9	60
1951	32.4	29
1952	33.3	27
1953	24.7	27
1954	25.1	25
1955	25.4	25
1956	24.07	24
1957	26.10	23
1958	24.69	23

ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 80 illegitimate births recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, compared with 81 in 1957. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 44.89 per thousand total live births, as compared with 44.04 in 1957.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year 1958.

The following table shows the comparison between the death rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past twenty-one years.

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Births		Illegitimate Births		Total deaths under one year of age	Infant Mortal- ity per 1,000 live births	Deaths of illegiti- mates under 1 year of age	Illegiti- mate infant mort- ality per 1,000 illegi- timate births
		Legi- timate	Ille- giti- mate	to 1,000 pop.	to 1,000 births				
1937	94,910	1,220	58	0.61	45.37	75	58.7	4	71.4
1938	94,220	1,235	57	0.60	44.11	78	60.3	4	87.7
1939	93,990	1,239	54	0.57	43.58	63	48.9	2	37.7
1940	91,240	1,205	62	0.67	48.93	79	62.9	2	100.0
1941	72,060	1,037	54	0.74	49.41	80	78.9	6	92.6
1942	68,580	1,104	91	1.32	76.15	57	47.7	6	65.9
1943	74,310	1,454	107	1.44	68.53	76	48.6	5	46.3
1944	83,100	1,657	133	1.60	74.30	77	43.0	13	97.7
1945	87,890	1,523	183	2.08	107.26	97	56.8	14	76.5
1946	96,320	1,934	125	1.29	60.70	87	42.2	10	48.0
1947	98,780	2,044	108	1.09	50.18	111	51.11	9	83.33
1948	99,500	1,686	104	1.04	58.19	78	43.57	5	48.00
1949	100,750	1,704	80	0.79	44.84	64	35.87	6	75.00
1950	102,510	1,604	102	0.99	59.78	49	28.72	7	68.62
1951	101,100	1,624	73	0.72	43.01	55	32.41	3	41.09
1952	101,700	1,600	78	0.76	46.47	56	33.37	2	25.62
1953	102,100	1,578	78	0.75	47.10	41	24.76	2	25.64
1954	102,400	1,616	96	0.93	56.07	43	25.12	3	31.25
1955	102,500	1,527	87	0.80	53.90	41	25.40	2	22.99
1956	102,300	1,665	80	0.78	45.84	42	24.07	3	37.50
1957	102,800	1,758	81	0.79	44.04	48	26.10	—	—
1958	102,900	1,702	80	0.78	44.89	44	24.69	—	—

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the borough in January, 1958, was 1,246 and in December, 1,474, as compared with 1,169 and 1,099 respectively in January and December, 1957.

The following amounts were expended on Unemployment, etc. Benefit by the Wallasey Employment Exchange:

Unemployment Benefit	£125,885
Assistance Allowances	£45,331

The number of persons on the Unemployment Register normally starts to diminish in February each year, until July, when it is at its lowest. The figures for July, 1957 were 714 and for July, 1958, 1,033.

PART II.

*Occurrence and Control
of Infectious Diseases*

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1958

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Totals	Cases notified at ages										
		under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	11	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	—
Dysentery	241	13	14	14	21	29	42	18	16	50	14	10
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4
Scarlet Fever	134	—	1	6	11	10	98	6	2	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	32	2	—	2	1	1	3	—	1	2	12	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	65	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	7	21	17	15
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	—
Measles	543	14	56	56	85	70	261	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	114	14	13	12	11	19	41	2	1	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,174	46	86	94	130	130	447	31	36	90	47	37

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During 1958, health visitors made 982 enquiry visits to infectious cases and contacts. Public health inspectors made 513 enquiries, 2,168 visits of surveillance, and submitted specimens to the laboratory in connection with the occurrence of cases of food poisoning, acute poliomyelitis, dysentery and meningococcal infections.

Diphtheria

For the third year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria notified.

The following table shows the number of notifications, confirmed cases and immunisations each year since 1934:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Confirmed Cases</i>	<i>Number Immunised</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1934	258	241	—	25
1935	275	239	181	18
1936	259	227	889	12
1937	241	209	451	12
1938	255	235	657	13
1939	187	185	110	11
1940	143	128	230	5
1941	220	182	951	10
1942	312	223	3,490	12
1943	157	79	2,263	3
1944	109	59	1,257	3
1945	120	66	1,411	1
1946	96	52	1,291	*1
1947	29	8	1,028	*1
1948	27	13	1,459	†3
1949	14	14	1,208	—
1950	11	6	1,301	—
1951	6	5	1,328	—
1952	7	3	1,321	—
1953	14	10	1,120	*1
1954	5	3	1,483	—
1955	3	2	1,325	—
1956	—	—	1,357	—
1957	—	—	1,084	—
1958	—	—	1,449	—

*Not immunised.

†2 not immunised and 1 inward transfer.

The fall in the incidence of diphtheria is shown by the following table of corrected notifications and deaths for England and Wales since 1944:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Corrected Notifications</i>
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609

<i>Years</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Corrected Notifications</i>
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	53
1957	6	37
1958	8	78

Scarlet Fever

134 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1958, compared with 88 in 1957 and 138 in 1956. There were no deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were seven notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year, none of which proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases of ophthalmia occurred during the year.

Whooping Cough

114 cases were notified during the year, including 25 children who had been immunised against whooping cough. No case was fatal. During 1958 a total of 1,376 children were immunised.

Measles

There were 543 cases of measles notified during 1958, compared with 1,622 in 1957. There were no deaths.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified during 1958.

Food Poisoning

During the year 11 cases of food poisoning were confirmed. In one outbreak 3 members of the household were infected and in the remaining eight cases only 1 member of each family was infected.

In all cases the causative agent was *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In addition to the confirmed cases, a further 7 cases were notified, but on investigation these proved not to be food poisoning.

Dysentery

During the first half of the year there was an outbreak of sonne dysentery, affecting people of all ages and in all parts of the borough. Nearly 500 enquiries and 2,000 visits of surveillance were made by the public health inspectors. 2,500 specimens were collected from patients and contacts and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, all cases being kept under surveillance until three consecutive specimens were found to be free of pathogenic organisms.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Three cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified and confirmed during the year.

The first case was a girl aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. This was an abortive case and the patient was nursed at home.

The second case was a girl aged 2 years. This patient had paralysis of the left leg and was removed to hospital.

The third case was a boy aged 2 years, who suffered from paralysis of the legs and back. This patient was treated in hospital.

Cases one and three had not been immunised against the disease. Case two had received two injections of British vaccine one month before the onset of the disease.

Meningitis

Three cases of meningitis were notified, but one was later diagnosed as glandular fever. The confirmed cases were two boys aged 4 years and 6 days respectively. The boy aged 4 years had a meningococcal infection and the 6 day old baby a Friedlander's *Pneumobacillus* infection. Both children made a satisfactory recovery.

Smallpox

Following an outbreak of smallpox in Bebington notifications were received that 110 Wallasey residents were possible contacts. These persons were kept under daily surveillance by the Staff of the Health Department until all danger of developing the disease had passed.

PART III.

- (A) "THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE"—SPECIAL SURVEY—MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 22/58.
- (B) "DOMICILIARY HEALTH SERVICES—STRENGTHENING AND EXPANSION"—MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULARS 14/57 AND 22/58.
- (C) SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Section 21—Health Centres.

- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23—Midwifery Services.
- „ 24—Health Visiting.
- „ 25—Home Nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27—Ambulance Service.
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
- „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
- „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

**GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE
LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES HAVE FUNCTIONED IN THE
WIDER SETTING OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
1948-1958**

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 22/58

In the 1955 Report I wrote "I count myself fortunate to take over the services so well and truly founded, together with a happy and contented staff"—I was of course referring to my taking over from my predecessor Dr. R. B. Berry, who formulated the Local Authority schemes under the National Health and National Assistance Acts.

Since the special survey in 1952, which as Dr. Berry's Deputy, I assisted in compiling, the local health services have continued to expand. Co-operation and a better understanding is gradually developing between the Local Health Authority Staff and the family doctors in the town.

In the Autumn of 1955 the Health Committee decided upon a development programme to add to the establishment, one Mental Health Worker to improve and develop the after-care work of the Mental Health Section, and two additional district nurses and two additional home helps for the next three years, in order to provide more fully for the needs of the aged, sick, and infirm in their own homes and to assist the General Practitioners in their care of such patients. The advice of the two General Practitioners who serve on the Health Committee was most helpful. Other services such as a night service and clean linen service was discussed at the time, but it was decided that the service needed more general strengthening before starting any fresh lines. However, at the time of writing this report a clean linen service for incontinent patients nursed at home is again under consideration.

Co-operation with the Hospital service has continued on sound lines. The Medical Liaison meetings, at which the medical staff of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and a medical representative of the Ministry of Health meet the Medical Officers of Health of the region have continued and have proved most helpful. In 1956 on taking up my appointment I was invited by the Chairman of the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee to attend the meetings of the Hospital Management Committee to continue the liaison which had been established between the Hospital Services and the Local Health Authority Services by my predecessor, who was a full member of the Hospital Management Committee. Although nominated on a number of occasions for full membership of the Management Committee, it is regretted that contrary to the recommendations of the Guillebaud Committee the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board have not appointed the Medical Officer of Health to serve on the Management Committee. Nevertheless, I am

able to play a part in the local hospital services by serving on House Committees of two hospitals; the Medical Advisory Committee to the Management Committee; one of the Hospital Medical Boards—a Control of Infection Committee at Highfield Maternity Hospital (a most necessary committee in view of the increased incidence of staphylococcal infections in hospitals of recent years)—and the Selection Committee—a small sub-committee of the Management Committee, which selects cases for admission to Highfield Maternity Hospital other than those who qualify on medical grounds.

The Local Health Authority have been able to assist the hospital services in a number of ways:

1. By providing a good, efficient ambulance service.
2. By providing a municipal midwife to continue the care of mothers discharged at an earlier day than the tenth day of the puerperium.

These early discharges usually take place when the hospital is faced with a particularly busy period or when part of the accommodation is closed due to infection or cleaning following infection.

3. On occasions the local authority's ambulance service has been used for transport of sick patients within the grounds of one of the hospitals in the group.
4. Full co-operation exists between the Health Department and hospitals in providing district nurses, domestic helps, or sick room equipment, etc., to facilitate the early discharge home of patients back to the care of their family doctors—also, under Section 28, short periods of convalescence have been arranged for hospital discharges not requiring any further nursing care and treatment.

The Local Authority's Welfare Department assist the hospitals by taking cases which require care and attention from the chronic sick and geriatric wards into the Corporation hostels, when no further medical treatment or nursing is required and the patients have no home to which to return. Unfortunately, owing to the limited accommodation, it has not been possible to help the hospitals as much as I would like to have done. I should like to acknowledge here the helpful advice given by the Geriatrician when asked to see cases in the Corporation Welfare hostels.

The Welfare Officer for the physically handicapped works closely with the hospitals, and by so doing ensures that where necessary, adaptations are made in the homes of severely handicapped people.

Care of Expectant Mothers and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

This important part of the work of the Health Department has continued broadly along the lines set out in the Special Report of 1952. Health education forms an important part of the work in all clinics.

Two new clinics were opened in 1954.

1. Water Street Clinic replacing the old clinic in New Street.
2. Princess Road Church Hall replacing the Field Road Mission Hall.

In July 1954 the transfer of Welfare Foods from the Ministry of Food to the Health Department took place.

A toddlers' clinic was started in 1954 at the Moreton Clinic.

In 1956 an additional Child Welfare Centre was opened with the kind permission of the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee in the Leasowe's Children's Hospital to serve the requirements of the rapidly growing Leasowe estate.

Early evening Ante-Natal Clinics at which the municipal midwives attend were started in 1954.

The authority continue to run a priority dental service, but it is very strongly felt by the Principal School Dental Officer, who organises this service, that much of the caries in the under fives could be prevented by the introduction of fluoridation of the public water supply.

Health Visiting

Though much of the time of the staff is still taken up in routine visiting of mothers and young children and in school health work, the staff do as much as they possibly can with special cases such as old people, problem families, etc. To allow more time for these special cases the routine visiting of every notified case of measles has been discontinued, when it is known that the child will be properly cared for.

In addition to attending the Paediatrician's premature baby clinic at Highfield Hospital, a health visitor also attends at one of the Paediatrician's ward rounds once a week at the Birkenhead Children's Hospital. Another fresh development is that a health visitor attends the newly set up child psychiatric clinic at the Victoria Central Hospital and provides the psychiatrist with the home background and health visitor's notes of each case.

All the health visitors are encouraged to take an interest in the promotion of good mental health in their work in the homes and at the clinics.

Several of the staff are members of the Wirral Association for Mental Health.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The authority continue to employ seven municipal midwives. Approximately 70% of the confinements take place in hospital, the

remaining 30% in the patients' own homes. Most mothers book their family doctor and the municipal midwife.

The authority have improved the transport facilities for this service and now pay two car allowances and one scooter allowance.

Much of the ante-natal care is undertaken now at the midwives' clinic and abnormalities found are reported at once to the family doctor concerned. A few cases continue to be seen at the Assistant Medical Officers' clinic where blood specimens are taken for testing for the Rhesus factor.

Relaxation classes are held at the Midwives' Clinics and are conducted by one of the school physiotherapists and are now an integral part of the local authority's ante-natal care of expectant mothers. The midwives keep in touch with the family doctors and inform them when suspected abnormalities are found in their patients.

Since the retirement of Mrs. Parkinson, Superintendent Health Visitor and non-medical Supervisor of Midwives in June 1958, Dr. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, has combined the duties of medical and non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Of recent years in addition to their normal domiciliary cases, the municipal midwives have been called upon to visit and complete the nursing of cases which have been discharged from maternity hospitals, for various reasons mentioned earlier in the report, before the tenth day.

District Nursing and Domestic Help Services

These important services have already been mentioned earlier in the report and I need not make further comment except to say that the Domestic Help Service will need still further strengthening if the needs of the increasing number of aged persons in the town are to be fully catered for.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Since the special report of 1952 the following have been added to the scheme:—

1. B.C.G. (Anti-tuberculosis) vaccination of thirteen-year old school children.
2. Immunisation against whooping cough.
3. Poliomyelitis vaccination.

Those general practitioners who wish to do so can take part in the latter two procedures.

Mental Health Services

As already mentioned supra an additional mental health worker was employed in 1956 with a view to doing more after-care work.

In August 1957 an adult psychiatric clinic was opened in the new out-patient department of the Victoria Central Hospital. In the autumn of 1958 a child psychiatric clinic was started at the Victoria Central Hospital. This was in addition to the local education authority's own child guidance clinic in Church Street.

The staff have given much thought to the recommendations of the Royal Commission and await with interest the new Mental health legislation.

The authority have taken advantage of the course in Leeds run by the National Association for Mental Health (Northern Branch) and have sent two of the mental health welfare officers (D.A.O.s) to this course.

On the preventive side, health visitors lose no opportunity of teaching and promoting good mental health in the homes and at the clinics.

Prevention Care and After-care

Two tuberculosis health visitors on the staff of the Health Department work from Mill Lane Chest Clinic and are responsible for visiting the homes of tuberculous patients in the community and advising on the prevention of spread of infection and on the general regime and planning of the household when the Chest Physician has decided on domiciliary treatment of a case. They are responsible for tracing all contacts and bringing them up to the clinic for mantoux testing, X-ray and B.C.G. vaccination if necessary.

A grant is paid by the corporation to the Wallasey Tuberculosis Care and Welfare Committee; the Voluntary After-care Committee, which has done much good work in Wallasey and district in founding the Anne Glassey Workshop—a sheltered workshop for the rehabilitation of the tuberculous.

Provision of Nursing and Sick room equipment

There has been a steady increase in this service since it started. In 1957, 1,321 articles were hired out, compared with 502 in 1953.

Ambulance Service

This service is under the day-to-day administration of the Chief Fire Officer, subject to my overall control. Twenty-four driver attendants are employed. The fleet consists of six ambulances, two sitting vehicles and one sitting case car.

In July 1956, a radio communication system was put into operation, which has improved the efficiency of the service and cut down the annual mileage.

1955	26,394 cases.	149,905 miles	5.679 miles per case.
1957	26,740 cases.	140,386 miles	5.250 miles per case.

The total number of cases carried has risen from 16,680 in 1949 to 28,255 in 1958.

Owing to the relatively small number of general hospital beds in the North Wirral group, many Wallasey residents have to be accommodated in hospitals in Birkenhead, Liverpool and the adjoining Cheshire County area.

Wallasey residents treated in Birkenhead Hospital Management Committee hospitals in 1958—	2,628;
Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee Hospitals—	401;
Liverpool hospitals—	555.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I could not agree more with the words of Dr. Stirling, President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, when he said at the end of his Presidential address at Harrogate "The Health Worker, like the mountaineer, who had conquered a long and difficult climb, saw ahead of him an endless series of peaks still to be conquered."

One has only to consider mental illness and cancer.

DOMICILIARY HEALTH SERVICES — STRENGTHENING AND EXPANSION.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULARS 14/57; 22/58

At a meeting of a Special Sub-Committee of the Health Committee held on 26th October 1955, it was RESOLVED that—

- (a) consideration be given to the inclusion in the draft estimates of income and expenditure for 1956/57 of a sum sufficient to permit the appointment of:
 - (i) a female mental health worker;
 - (ii) two additional home nurses;
 - (iii) two additional home helps.
- (b) in the opinion of the Sub-Committee the Home Nursing and Home Help Services should each be augmented by the appointment of two additional persons in each of the two succeeding years 1957/58 and 1958/59.

The Sub-Committee, therefore, in no small measure, forestalled the recommendations of the Ministry of Health outlined in Circular 14/57. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been implemented by the Council each year. Consequently, the domiciliary services for the care of the elderly sick and infirm have been appreciably strengthened

in this borough. The appointment of the mental health worker allows the welfare officers, who combine their duties with that of duly authorised officers, to spend more of their time on visits to the aged and infirm, particularly those awaiting hostel accommodation.

The Medical Officer of Health, in addition to being responsible for the administration of the health services, is responsible also for the administration of the Welfare Services of the borough. This assists in the co-ordination and integration of the appropriate services.

In the Special Survey of the first ten years of the Health Services, reference is made to the interchange of persons from the chronic sick and geriatric wards of the hospitals to the Corporation hostels and the helpful advice given by the geriatrician. This interchange does assist in ensuring the best use of existing beds.

The Council has under consideration, and plans are at an advanced stage, for the building of a fourth hostel in the borough to accommodate fifty elderly and infirm persons in need of care and attention.

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946.

SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed or are in course of construction in Wallasey.

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

There is no change in the pattern of the ante-natal clinics held in the borough. Since 1954 the midwives have held their own clinics at Water Street, Merton Road and Moreton, and the attendances made by expectant mothers who have booked them for domiciliary confinements continue to rise. The regular visits paid by the mothers enable them to get to know their midwives before the confinement is due and helps to establish a friendly relationship. The family doctor is also kept in the picture and informed of any abnormal findings. The midwives make sure that all their patients have had a blood test referring them, if necessary, to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Blood pressure is taken and urine examined at every visit. Absentees are followed up to make sure that they are receiving ante-natal care.

The ante-natal clinics, at which the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is also Medical Supervisor of Midwives, is in attendance, have suffered as a result of this change. Only those few mothers, who do not book their own doctors for their confinements, or those who are referred by the midwife for a second opinion, or a blood test, attend these clinics.

Those mothers who have booked to have their babies in Highfield receive their ante-natal care from their own doctors only. In the case of a young mother who is going to have her first baby, I think it is a great pity that she can no longer be encouraged to attend the Local Health Authority's Clinic as well, as she will miss the talks on mothercraft and help with all the little problems that may be bothering her.

The following tables show the number of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics; (a) Doctors' and (b) Midwives' during 1958:—

(a) Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics

Expectant mothers on books at January 1st	..	..	..	13
New cases during the year	..	..	..	65
Names on books at December 31st	..	..	..	12
Attendances of Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	164

(b) Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinics

	Sessions held	Expectant Mothers attending	No. of attendances
Water Street	51	183	654
Merton Road	46	166	582
Oakenholt Road	51	197	814
	148	546	2,050

Instruction in relaxation was given at sessions conducted, once weekly at Moreton Clinic and at Water Street Clinic, by the physiotherapist. During 1958 70 sessions were held.

Post-Natal Clinics

6 mothers attended for post-natal examination during the year, making 9 attendances. In addition the health visitors and midwives encourage and stress the importance of mothers attending for post-natal examination by their own doctors.

Care of Premature Babies

The Midwives, Health Visitors and Maternity Hospitals work in close liaison with each other to ensure that premature infants receive the correct care and attention in the home.

The Maternity Hospitals notify the Department of premature births, so that the delay between the date of discharge and the date of the health visitor's first call is as little as possible.

Home Helps are provided when necessary in cases where premature infants are born at home.

The following table gives details of premature live births during the year:—

Weight at birth	Premature Live Births															Still-Births Premature		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	7	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	20	5	13	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	26	—	26	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	42	—	42	9	—	9	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
Totals ...	95	8	84	14	—	14	6	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	24	5	—

There were ten deaths during the year, where the cause was given as prematurity.

The Public Health Department has scales which can be had on loan for weighing premature babies in the homes. No charge is made. Fifty parents took advantage of this service during the year.

The Health Visitors attended 40 Saturday morning sessions at Dr. Farquhar's premature baby clinics at Highfield during the year.

Child Welfare Clinics

These still remain as popular as ever, and there is no falling off in the attendance of mothers and babies, but it is not always possible to give everyone as much personal attention as one would like because of these high numbers. If our clinic sessions were doubled we would still have a satisfactory attendance and the work done would be more thorough.

Feeding problems and nutrition are still our main concern as it is not always possible to persuade the mothers to persevere with breast-feeding when baby seems obviously more contented on a bottle. It is most satisfying to watch the progress made by the babies who come under our care, and when some feeding difficulty has been overcome, with our help, the mother is most grateful.

The Health Visitors do some excellent work in bringing to our notice the babies who are not progressing, physically or mentally, as they should. It is in this field that preventive medicine should reap its greatest benefit and we do pride ourselves on detecting defects at the earliest possible moment. Even so there are some conditions about which we can do very little, especially with the spastic, mongol or mentally defective child.

The newly established clinic at Leasowe Hospital is growing slowly but its position on the Leasowe estate is not ideal and involves quite a trek on cold and windy days, of which, alas, there have been many this winter.

I have been rather concerned, and surprised, at the number of poorly nourished babies that have come to our notice and I find that there are a number of problem families living on this new estate, some of whom have come from Seacombe, and seem to miss the companionship of their many friends there; they would appear to prefer overcrowding to the loneliness of their new healthier environment. There are many young couples who previously lived with their parents and had little responsibility or experience in home and parentcraft; these mothers are now finding that they are involved in greater expense, e.g., higher rents, hire purchase on furniture, television sets and prams, and heavy bus fares if they want to go to Wallasey for visits or shopping, and as a result there is little money left for the essentials of life, such as good wholesome food. Lack of experience and knowledge of good housewifery and limited funds are therefore resulting in some cases of sub-normal nutrition and psychological problems, and the Health Visitor is finding it very

difficult to make headway with these families, some of whom resent what they call interference in their affairs, and are unwilling to attend the welfare clinics.

Immunisations are carried out at the Welfare Clinic as well as at Special Clinics. The antigens available at these clinics enable protection to be given against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus (lock jaw). Immunisation against poliomyelitis is of course, proceeding much more rapidly now that more vaccine is available, and there is not so much resistance against the use of the American manufactured vaccine.

Our thanks must again be tendered to our loyal voluntary helpers who attend so regularly and give us so much useful help.

The Clinics at which a doctor attends on each occasion are held in the afternoon of the following days:—

Health Clinic, Water Street	Tuesdays
Health Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton ..	Tuesdays
Parish Hall, Wallasey Village	Wednesdays
Trinity Church Hall, Manor Road	Thursdays
Congregational Church Hall, Princess Road..	Thursdays
Leasowe Children's Hospital	1st, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in month

Attendances at the Child Welfare Centres have been satisfactory during the year, and the toddlers' clinics at Moreton have also been well attended.

The number of attendances during the year was:

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Leasowe Hospital	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,538	3,030	2,630	2,378	1,763	469	12,808
Children between one and five years	820	903	1,046	1,139	952	75	4,837

Toddlers' Clinic

Number of Sessions held	20
Number of children called up	487
Number who attended	230*
(*This number is included in Moreton Child Welfare Clinic figures)	

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods, i.e., National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were distributed from the following points during the year:—

25a Liscard Village; Health Clinic, Moreton; Water Street Clinic, and at the Wallasey Village Parish Hall and Princess Road Church Hall.

The following table shows the amounts of welfare foods which have been distributed during the years 1954 to 1958 inclusive:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
NATIONAL DRIED MILK					
Number of packets given free ..	484	283	506	512	695
„ „ sold ..	55,528	48,569	46,644	38,127	31,110
COD LIVER OIL, FRUIT JUICES, ETC.					
Number of bottles of:					
Cod Liver Oil ..	14,905	12,672	11,154	9,252	5,257
Vitamin Capsules ..	5,085	4,773	5,313	5,150	4,539
Orange Juice (Free) ..	769	445	487	624	65
„ „ (Sold) ..	69,111	75,327	78,823	81,771	48,139

During the year the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk), cereals, etc., sold at the Clinics was 14,127 realising a total of £1,865 9s. 2d.

Priority Dental Services

The following tables give particulars with regard to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age:—

- (a) Number of officers employed at the end of the year on a salary basis in terms of wholtime officers to the maternity and child welfare service.

1. Principal Dental Officer	$\frac{1}{8}$ th
2. Dental Officers	$\frac{1}{4}$

- (b) Number of officers employed at the end of the year, on a sessional basis, in terms of wholtime officers to the maternity and child welfare service $\frac{1}{16}$ th

- (c) Number of dental clinics in operation during the year 4

- (d) Number of sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year 75

The following table shows the treatment completed in 1958:—

PERSONS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Persons examined	186	191
Persons needing treatment	186	184
Persons treated	151	163
Persons made dentally fit	46	163
Forms of treatment provided:		
Scalings and gum treatment	16	—
Fillings	28	19
Extractions	220	169
General anaesthetics	48	139
Dentures provided, Full	10	—
Partial	20	—
Other operations (including preliminaries to fitting dentures)	129	—

Day Nurseries

It will be noted that there has, again, been a considerable fall in the numbers of the children attending the Day Nurseries, but this is not due to lack of employment, or to a falling off of their popularity, but to the very great increase in the fees charged for children whose parents are both working. The mothers all say, that they prefer to leave their children in the safe and happy surroundings of the Nurseries when they go to work but some of them find 35/- a week rather a large sum to pay.

Each nursery is still a happy place, doing excellent work, where children settle down quickly and easily to enjoy the companionship of the others, and where they participate freely in all the activities which are so ably organised by the warden and the staff.

Our nursery nurses, although so young, are very fond of the children in their care and take an immense pride in their progress, both physical and mental, and the children too become very attached to their temporary mothers.

The children have innumerable pastimes from which to choose—they can paint, make pastry and pies, model in clay, wash their doll's clothes, hammer nails into pieces of wood at the joiner's bench, take part in water or sand play, climb like little monkeys up and down the commando net, or they can let off steam by singing, dancing and jumping about, or sit quietly in a group listening to stories.

On the whole, the children who attend the Day Nurseries regularly thrive and put on weight. They enjoy many advantages which they would not have at home. The meals are good, well-balanced and nicely cooked, they have a rest-period after lunch, they have companions of their own age and plenty of varied toys to play with and they are taught, above all, to give and take and not to be selfish. They are medically examined every 2-3 months and early defects dealt with immediately, and they have a kindly and efficient staff to look after them. They are immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, if this has not been done before admission.

Two nurseries still train students for the Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board and we continue to have 100 per cent success in this exam. When they have obtained their Diplomas these girls usually find very good posts either in our own or other nurseries, and some go on to hospital to take their S.R.N. In any event it is an extremely valuable training for matrimony and parenthood. There is always a long waiting list of girls who wish to take this training and many have to be disappointed.

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/58	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendances	
			0—2's	2—5's
Eastway	19	30	3.5	11.4
Central Park	50	50	14.5	21.0
Oakdale	47	50	8.6	24.9

Mother and Baby Homes

There is not a sufficient number of mothers seeking admission to such Homes to justify the Council maintaining a Home for this purpose.

The Corporation has an arrangement with the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whereby any women dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are admitted before and after the confinement.

The Corporation also contributes, where necessary, to the maintenance of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children admitted to Homes maintained by the Salvation Army and other voluntary bodies. During 1958, contributions were made in respect of five cases.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

No applications for registration of premises were received. One Day Nursery was on the register at the end of the year.

Routine inspections were made and advice given.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

The Council continue to employ directly seven municipal midwives, but their work has been made very much more arduous than usual

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

	DOMICILIARY CASES					
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another) (3)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (4)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	6	280	187	473	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:—						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,084
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	—	6	280	187	473	1,084

because of sickness and resignations. They work well together on the whole and are always ready to help each other in an emergency or case of illness. Two have cars and one a motor scooter, for which the Corporation pay the appropriate allowance, and which enables them to be more mobile. This has been a great help to the service, and further steps to improve the mobility of the staff would be an advantage, or alternatively, having regard to the number of births which take place annually in the whole borough, the services of an additional midwife would be justified to act as relief during holidays, off-duty and sickness, because it is becoming increasingly difficult to ensure adequate cover when one or more midwives are off duty or on holiday.

Since Mrs. Parkinson, the Superintendent Health Visitor and non-medical Supervisor of Midwives retired, Dr. E. I. Grant has been both medical and non-medical supervisor of midwives. This new arrangement was recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Dr. Grant would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Schofield, the present Superintendent Health Visitor, for her very considerable assistance in the administrative work involved.

There are no midwives in private practice in the Borough.

In 1958 the seven Municipal Midwives attended 473 cases, of these 280 were attended as Maternity Nurses.

The following is a list of the causes for which medical help was sought:—

Condition of mother	..	..	..	..	Nil
---------------------	----	----	----	----	-----

Condition of child	..	..	..	..	2
--------------------	----	----	----	----	---

(1) Asphyxia Pallida.

(2) Baby cyanosed and jaundiced.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are supplied free of charge on request to the Public Health Department, or to the midwife in attendance, for all domiciliary confinements.

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 484.

Maternity Emergency Unit

The Corporation has an arrangement with St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, for the use in Wallasey of the Maternity Unit "Flying Squad" for dealing with difficult domiciliary obstetric emergencies.

It was necessary to call upon the services of the Maternity Unit on one occasion during 1958 on account of heavy loss after 2nd stage; retained placenta; and obstetric shock.

Maternity Homes

There are no private maternity homes registered in the Borough.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The health visiting staff consists of a Superintendent, fifteen full-time and one part-time health visitor. Two are engaged solely in connection with tuberculosis and of the remainder, the equivalent of five full-time health visitors are allocated to the School Health Service.

With the exception of the two tuberculosis visitors, all combine the duties of health visitor with those of school nurse.

Each health visitor is given a district and is responsible for the visiting of families for all purposes in her area. Thus, in addition to the routine visits in connection with infectious diseases, expectant and nursing mothers, etc., the health visitor can also give advice regarding the services available for the old people in the community. Particular attention is given to illegitimate children in her district and “problem families” also receive special help and advice. The health visitors attend the special clinic at Highfield Maternity Hospital and act as liaison between the paediatrician and the mother. A health visitor also attends the child psychiatric clinic at Victoria Central Hospital.

The policy of sending a health visitor each year to a refresher course has been continued and thus the staff are kept in touch with the changing trends of the health visitors’ duties, including that of encouraging the promotion of good mental health in the community.

The following is a summary of work done by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Total visits to children under 1 year	8,734
Total visits to children between 1 and 5 years	13,788
Total visits to Premature Births	163
Total visits re Stillbirths	47
Total visits re Neo-Natal Deaths	25
Total visits re Infant Deaths	10
Total visits re Infectious Diseases and contacts	867
Total visits to Ophthalmia cases	7
Total visits to Day Nurseries	36
Total visits re Immunisation	68
Total visits for Children’s Officer	14
Total visits re Adoptions	10
Total visits for Hospital Almoners	28
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	1,347
Total visits to Post-Natal cases	336
Total visits re Tuberculosis	1,336
Total visits to Diabetics, per General Practitioners	5
Total visits re Care of Old People	313
Miscellaneous visits	997

28,131

Ineffectual visits (no response, etc.)	..	..	..	..	3,428
					31,559
Visits re Smallpox Contacts	..	..	..	..	115
					31,674
Attendances at Hale Road Occupation Centre for:—					
Medical Inspections	..	..	..	..	10
Cleanliness Surveys	..	..	..	..	2
					12
Attendances in School re B.C.G. vaccination	..	..			15
Attendances in School by T.B. Health Visitors re B.C.G. vaccination	..	..	..	..	108
Home visits re B.C.G. vaccination	..	..	..	..	32
					155
Attendances at Birkenhead Children's Hospital	..	..			40
Attendances by T.B. Health Visitors at Mill Lane Chest Clinic					77

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service continues to fill a great need in the borough. Regular visiting is made to the bed-ridden patient, and the value of skilled attention by a trained nurse is appreciated not only by the sick, but especially by relatives, handicapped by age and inexperience, from caring adequately for an invalid.

The Service continued to operate from the Nursing Centre, 86a Penkett Road, Wallasey. All the staff are non-resident as the "Mary Elkin" Home, which was previously a residential home closed on 31st August, 1957.

It has not been possible to recruit the full establishment of nurses and it has been necessary to continue to employ part-time staff during the year. The establishment for 1958 was one Superintendent and 16 nurses.

In order to assist recruitment, it was decided in October, 1958, to authorise the payment of the appropriate allowances to new staff in the home nursing service who own their own cars or other means of transport.

The following tables give details of the cases, etc., attended during the year:—

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL COMPLETED CASES NURSED, AVERAGE DURATION OF TREATMENT, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF DISEASE DURING 1958.

Disease	Completed cases	Percentage of total	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Average number of visits
Infectious, etc.	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	48	3.91	10.4	51.2
Cancer and other neoplasms	98	7.98	5.9	34.5
Diabetes	34	2.77	10.4	69.6
Mental and nervous	32	2.61	18.1	93.9
Ear, eye, nose, throat and other sense organs	10	0.81	1.7	16.7
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, hemiplegia, etc.	76	6.19	12.8	49.7
Heart and arteries	98	7.98	8.3	22.0
Veins and circulatory	33	2.69	5.5	22.3
Respiratory	141	11.48	2.9	17.7
Digestive (including intestinal)	212	17.26	3.0	10.9
Genito-urinary system	53	4.31	13.0	37.7
Pregnancy	14	1.14	2.4	9.4
Skin (including septic conditions) ..	40	3.26	12.2	54.0
Bones and joints and muscular conditions (including rheumatism) ..	41	3.34	15.0	41.6
Injury	52	4.23	5.0	22.2
Blood... ..	31	2.53	14.4	28.9
Glands	1	0.08	10.0	62.0
Diagnostic (preparation for X-Ray, etc.)	131	10.67	0.4	2.0
Senility	63	5.13	8.7	37.9
Other or ill-defined	20	1.63	1.4	7.2
Total	1,228	100.00	6.6	27.5

Visits to Patients.

	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,006	30,577
Surgical	197	6,696
Tuberculosis	56	2,845
Infectious	—	—
Maternal Complications	14	123
Others	131	249
Totals	1,404	40,490
Patients included in above who were 65 years or over at the time of first visit	836	24,532
Children included in above who were under 5 years at the time of first visit	22	412
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	357	30,860

The above figures include 8,429 visits paid to 232 patients for the purpose of giving injections only.

Reason for termination of treatment during 1958

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Disease	Recovered, Relieved or Convalescent	Admitted to Hospital or Nursing Home	Died	Specific Treat- ment completed or discontinued	Other Causes*	Total
Infectious, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. (all forms) ...	12	9	4	8	17	48
Cancer and other neo- plasms ...	13	21	47	1	14	98
Diabetes ...	—	7	1	—	26	34
Mental and nervous ...	7	18	2	1	4	32
Ear, eye, nose, throat and othersenseorgans	5	2	1	2	1	10
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, hemiplegia, etc. ...	18	21	31	—	6	76
Heart and arteries ...	20	21	26	3	27	98
Veins and circulatory ...	11	10	8	—	4	33
Respiratory ...	91	22	18	4	6	141
Digestive (including intestinal) ...	143	37	10	7	15	212
Genito-urinary system	26	13	7	—	7	53
Pregnancy ...	7	5	—	—	2	14
Skin (including septic conditions) ...	23	10	1	—	6	40
Bones and joints and muscular conditions (including rheumatism)	7	17	6	1	10	41
Injury ...	25	11	2	—	14	52
Blood ...	7	4	1	2	17	31
Glands ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Diagnostic (prepara- tion for X-ray, etc.)	—	—	—	131	—	131
Senility ...	9	30	14	1	9	63
Other or ill-defined ...	6	7	1	1	5	20
Total cases ...	431	265	180	162	190	1,228

* "Other causes" include cases where relatives are able to manage, treatment has been refused by patients, reduction of case load, case left District, etc.

NURSING HOMES 1958

There were 3 Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1958. 25 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year.

14 visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

General practitioners in the borough notified they had carried out 2,221 vaccinations and 804 re-vaccinations during the year, compared with 850 vaccinations and 146 re-vaccinations in 1957. This very considerable increase arose from there being a number of confirmed cases in Bebington.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1,152	120	204	430	315	2,221
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	10	21	157	616	804

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Notification was received from the Ministry of Health that, as announced by the Government on the 21st July, it had been decided to extend the arrangements for vaccination against poliomyelitis to persons born in the years 1933 to 1942. Thus all persons over six months and under 26 years, in addition to expectant mothers, medical practitioners certain hospital staffs and ambulance service staff, and the families of the latter three groups became eligible for vaccination. At the same time it was announced that the scheme should be extended in order that third injections could be offered in not less than seven months after the second.

Greatly increased supplies of Salk vaccine and also British vaccine became available during the year.

At the end of the year 3,610 persons who had registered were awaiting vaccination and in addition, 2,836 had received one injection only.

The following is a summary of the vaccinations given during the year:—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION — 1958

	PRIMARY VACCINATION			BOOSTER DOSES		
	Type of Vaccine			Type of Vaccine		Total
	British	Salk	British/ Salk	British	Salk	
Children—Male (16 yrs. and under)	232	3,382	208	4	754	758
Children—Female (16 yrs. and under)	226	3,356	225	8	668	676
Expectant Mothers	28	178	18	—	—	—
Doctors and Families	28	2	5	—	5	5
Ambulance Staff	18	6	7	2	1	3
Others including Hospital Staff	10	329	7	3	9	12
Total ..	542	7,253	470	17	1,437	1,454
Total number of persons receiving primary vaccination — 8,265						
Total number of persons receiving Booster vaccinations—1,454						

Of the 8,265 persons who received a primary vaccination, 4,818 were vaccinated by their family doctor and 3,447 attended the local health authority clinic.

Of the 1,454 persons receiving a "booster" dose 790 were vaccinated by their family doctor and 664 attended the local health authority clinic.

Number of children vaccinated during the year—by age group (as at 31.12.58).

Age	Primary Vaccination	Booster Dose
Under 1 yr.	75	—
1 yr. +	536	22
2 yrs. +	660	103
3 yrs. +	578	102
4 yrs. +	578	149
5 yrs. +	556	156
6 yrs. +	556	166
7 yrs. +	543	149
8 yrs. +	528	144
9 yrs. +	561	167
10 yrs. +	509	136
11 yrs. +	551	122
12 yrs. +	473	5
13 yrs. +	356	5
14 yrs. +	338	5
15 yrs. +	231	3
Totals	7,629	1,434

B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

Full details of this service are given on page 51 in the section of the report "Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care."

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,449 children received the full course of Immunisation treatment against Diphtheria, 966 being immunised by General Practitioners and 483 at the Council's Clinics.

In addition, 874 children who had received the full course five years ago were given a reinforcing dose, 312 by General Practitioners and 562 at the Clinics.

The table on page 47 shows the number of children immunised each year from 1943.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Triple antigen is used for immunisation and a single course of injections thus gives immunity to diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

During the year, 1,376 persons received the course of immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Comparable figures for the last two years are as follows:—

1956	..	..	1,046
1957	..	..	920

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED—BY AGE GROUPS

Age	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Under 1 year . .	56	30	27	37	140	67	86	47	73	86	60	135	134	191	102	188
1 year +	290	478	835	730	635	865	740	772	762	718	621	770	700	705	667	851
2 years +	251	78	168	160	78	279	181	229	236	232	172	277	160	177	149	197
3 years +	169	58	60	91	47	75	77	85	71	71	64	89	97	70	44	77
4 years +	144	51	39	50	25	33	38	55	46	44	42	62	61	48	26	40
5 years +	152	82	63	59	32	54	31	42	56	52	48	48	52	54	32	22
6 years +	223	68	45	45	26	43	23	33	34	65	49	45	46	44	26	22
7 years +	118	37	22	23	9	7	10	12	11	22	20	20	17	16	15	21
8 years +	120	51	22	21	8	4	3	5	5	8	6	10	14	10	4	4
9 years +	96	74	43	15	7	7	6	9	7	5	4	6	11	10	6	4
10 years +	115	44	24	16	7	11	4	3	6	8	8	10	4	9	3	4
11 years +	107	60	19	13	5	5	3	3	7	—	20	7	17	7	7	6
12 years +	110	39	12	13	3	4	1	3	10	3	6	2	8	8	1	8
13 years +	135	64	12	11	5	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	2
14 years +	101	20	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	1
15 years +	45	17	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
Over 16 years . .	31	6	12	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	2
Total . .	2,263	1,257	1,411	1,291	1,028	1,459	1,208	1,301	1,328	1,321	1,120	1,483	1,325	1,357	1,084	1,449

Total under
5 yrs. of age
at 31/12/58
4,357

Total over
5 yrs. and
under 10 yrs.
at 31/12/58
6,112

Total over
10 yrs. and
under 15 yrs.
at 31/12/58
6,322

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The day-to-day administration of the Ambulance Service is carried out by the Chief Fire Officer, subject to the overall control of the Medical Officer of Health.

The ambulance vehicles are housed at the Central Fire Station premises from which the service operates.

To serve the needs of the Moreton area of the borough, from which many cases are conveyed, two vehicles are despatched each day at 9 a.m. to the Super Garage, Moreton, where accommodation is provided for personnel and vehicles. All vehicles are in constant touch with the Central Fire Station through the medium of the radio communication system fitted to all vehicles. This installation fitted in 1956 has resulted in a considerable saving both in time and mileage, and has also resulted in a more efficient service. This is reflected in the comparative figures since 1955:—

1955	26,394 cases.	149,905 miles	5.679 miles per case.
1956	27,814 cases.	146,209 miles	5.260 miles per case.
1957	26,740 cases.	140,386 miles	5.250 miles per case.
1958	28,255 cases.	148,482 miles	5.255 miles per case.

The vehicular strength is six ambulances each capable of carrying 2-4 patients in emergency; two omnicoaches for sitting cases, each capable of carrying 13 persons; and one car for long distance journeys. It is hoped that next year it will be possible to purchase an additional ambulance to ensure that all vehicles receive full maintenance and to allow for breakdowns.

Twenty-four drivers/orderlies are employed on a rota system, and in addition, three persons are employed exclusively on telephone duties.

Since the inception of the National Health Service Act the number of cases carried has continued to rise as follows:—

1947—	3,854	1953—	25,540
1948—	9,115	1954—	25,225
1949—	16,680	1955—	26,394
1950—	21,385	1956—	27,814
1951—	24,891	1957—	26,740
1952—	24,416	1958—	28,255

On page 49 is a table showing the different types of cases carried in each month of the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1958

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Maternity ..	74	57	79	62	57	60	62	53	58	67	59	98	786
Mortuary ..	16	13	23	10	12	14	5	9	10	13	9	18	152
Sudden Illness ..	25	13	14	23	23	14	22	46	30	12	31	20	273
Works and Street Accidents ..	109	69	103	104	144	145	148	190	122	84	71	123	1,412
Mental ..	19	28	29	43	38	22	30	18	16	11	15	26	295
Infectious Diseases ..	5	13	21	21	27	21	18	10	2	22	16	27	203
Malicious False Alarm and False Alarm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Cases ..	2,228	2,099	2,076	2,159	2,165	1,939	2,293	1,895	1,960	2,157	1,903	2,260	25,134
Totals ..	2,476	2,292	2,345	2,422	2,466	2,215	2,578	2,221	2,198	2,366	2,104	2,572	28,255
Mileage ..	12,224	12,036	12,112	12,385	12,517	10,918	13,178	12,281	11,874	12,660	12,268	14,029	148,482

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of Primary Notifications	77	66	83	91	95	104	121
Pulmonary	65	= 44 men		17 women		4 children	
Non-pulmonary	12	= 5 men		4 women		3 children	

Classification of non-pulmonary cases

Glands in neck	..	..	4	Genito-urinary	..	..	1
Lupus Vulgaris	..	..	1	Meningitis	..	..	1
Spine	..	..	1	Renal Tract	..	..	1
Kidney	..	..	1	Cervical Gland	..	..	1
Knee	..	..	1				

Table of Primary Notifications, &c.

	Notifications		Deaths		Death rate per 1,000 population
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
1957	53	13	11	1	0.12
1958	65	12	13	3	0.16

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register

1st January, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	1,001
31st December, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	1,013
Transfers from other Areas	..	..	..	..	..	40
Lost sight of cases returned	..	..	..	..	..	2
New cases diagnosed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	77
Total visits by Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	1,313

Prevention

No. of new contacts examined during 1958	..	..	..	..	..	207
No. of new cases diagnosed	..	..	..	..	..	77
Contact Rate	..	..	..	..	..	2.69
No. of cases detected by contact examination	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of cases detected by School contact examination	..	..	..	..	..	1
Home Nursing Service have treated	..	..	..	..	..	58
B.C.G. Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	152

There has been an increase in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified this year. This was made up of four detected because of contact work and five who were only detected after death, and who had never been to the Clinic. Thus the rise in numbers is not so startling as it appears on paper. The cases detected by contact work prove the value of Health Visitors' efforts and close co-operation with the Health Department.

In spite of premature newspaper publicity, Tuberculosis is not conquered, and it will be many years before the low figures for Diphtheria

are approached, if ever. The question of cases of Tuberculosis arising due to organisms resistant to the usual antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents is being investigated, but this will take an appreciable time. The initial impression gained is that it is not, as yet, a dangerous problem.

Contact work at the Clinic and by the School Medical Service continues. The effect of the B.C.G. Vaccination on the prevention of Tuberculosis may be seen in the gradual fall in incidence over the next ten years.

Care

The Health Visitors made 1,313 visits as opposed to 1,478 last year, and were thus able to spend more time with each patient. This service is a great booster of the morale and helps to keep the patients up to standard in their treatment, and smooth out their worries.

The Home Nursing Service has again efficiently treated 58 cases, thus saving a great deal of bed space and expense of keeping patients in hospital.

Families receiving clothes, etc.	30
Housing defects reported by Health Visitors	9
No. of patients receiving milk	12
Home Helps	4
No. of Patients rehoused	9
Free School Meals	6
Children Mantoux positive at School	102
No. of contacts attending through above	173
No. of Mantoux positive children at School who attended Clinic	93

Vaccination with B.C.G. Vaccine

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease. As a result of the introduction of more intensive case finding measures, especially Miniature Mass Radiography, and the earlier treatment of the disease with new anti-tuberculosis drugs, mortality from the disease fell dramatically. However, the incidence of new cases amongst the young adult population continued at a relatively high level. In order to increase the resistance of this vulnerable group of young people, a scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1953—(Ministry of Health Circular 22/53)—to vaccinate children in the year preceding their fourteenth birthday with B.C.G. vaccine. This scheme involves the testing (the Mantoux tuberculin test) of all eligible children, whose parents consent to the vaccination, to ascertain whether they would benefit from vaccination. Only those who show a negative reaction to this preliminary skin test are vaccinated. Those who show a positive reaction have at some time acquired mild infection from their environment and as they have some immunity, do not require vaccination.

The opportunity is taken to persuade all family contacts of the positive reactors to be X-rayed as the source of infection may be someone in their home environment. It is only on very rare occasions that a member of the family group is found to be the source of infection.

Again, on rare occasions, a concentration of positive reactors in one class at school or an unduly high incidence of positive reactors at one school may point to the source of infection being a school teacher. If this is suspected, the matter is discussed with the head teacher and arrangements made for the staff to be X-rayed. In this way the scheme for B.C.G. vaccination is also used as a case finding measure to bring to light unsuspected cases of tuberculosis in the community. The statistics relating to the scheme in Wallasey are set out below for the years 1954/58. From these it will be seen that the number of children vaccinated each year has steadily increased and the number who have reacted positively to the preliminary skin test has steadily decreased. This shows that the incidence of tuberculous infection in the school population is steadily falling.

One year after vaccination the children are again Mantoux tested to see whether they have become immune to tuberculosis as a result of the B.C.G. vaccination. The number of children tested in this way is shown in the tables. Those children who are Mantoux negative on retest have lost the immunity given by the B.C.G. vaccine. As the figures in the tables show, these constitute a very small percentage of the children vaccinated, thus showing that the vaccine is effective.

B.C.G. Vaccination—School Children

No. of children—	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
offered B.C.G. vaccination	558	1,085	1,315	1,398	1,545
accepting B.C.G. vaccination	449	851	927	1,030	1,121
Mantoux tested	438	821	917	1,013	1,084
found Mantoux positive ..	95	154	140	148	106

Percentage of children—					
Mantoux positive ..	21.7%	18.8%	15.3%	14.6%	9.8%

No. of children—					
found Mantoux negative ..	343	666	775	869	958
vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine	340	660	769	861	946

Re-Tests after 1 year

No. of children—					
Mantoux re-tested	—	269	583	668	1,112
found negative	—	7	20	26	13

Percentage of children—					
Mantoux negative ..	—	2.6%	3.4%	3.9%	1.0%

No. of children—					
re-vacc. with B.C.G. vacc.	—	—	—	15	5

Provision of Nursing Equipment

There has continued to be a heavy demand for articles of equipment on loan. A small charge is made varying from 6d. per week for the

smaller articles such as back rests and bed-pans, to 3/6d. per week for Dunlopillo mattresses. In cases of hardship no charge is made.

The stock of equipment is stored at a central depot, with the exception of a small number of articles which are kept at the Nursing Centre, 86a Penkett Road, Wallasey, for emergency use.

In 1958 a total of 892 articles were issued on loan as follows:—

Air-rings	115	Mackintosh sheets ..	166
Back-rests	151	Quadruped Stick ..	1
Bed-pans	187	Sand-bags	10
Bed-Tables	6	Self-Lifting Pole ..	2
Bed with Lifting Pole..	1	Tripod Sticks ..	18
Commodes	89	Male Urinals ..	46
Dunlopillo Mattress ..	6	Female Urinals ..	3
Invalid chairs	59	Wooden Blocks ..	8
Knee-cages	22	Wooden Bed-Blocks ..	2

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Mrs. G. Malcolm Falla, Organiser, reports as follows:—

“The work of the service continues to expand and in 1958 there was a considerable increase in the number of old people who received help. Many of these are quite unable to look after themselves and therefore require help continuously which means that a helper, caring for 2, 3 or 4 persons each week, is not available for emergency or maternity work. However, I do find that most old people are much happier living in their own home with a home help attending a few half-days each week.”

Although the staff has been increased to 56 helpers the service is at all times working to capacity. November was the peak month for cases, with 7,846 hours worked. In June the helpers had their annual outing to Bettws-y-coed where a very good meal was enjoyed before continuing to Llandudno and then home.

Statistics for 1958

	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>O.A.P.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Applications received	82	5	272	439
„ accepted	82	5	251	418
No. of cases helped	84	5	312	491
No. of hours worked	5,323 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,641 $\frac{1}{4}$	57,830	73,922 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cancelled owing to cost				21
No. of O.A.P. and Widows	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	} 312
No. of chronic sick cases ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
No. of helpers 31.12.58 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	56

SECTIONS 28 and 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority is invested with the community care relating to Mental Health, and the Duly Authorised Officers, with the statutory duties for

securing the detention and reception of mentally sick persons and mental defectives requiring hospital care.

The responsibilities placed upon the Local Health Authority in relation to Mental Health are:—

- (a) The ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency.
- (b) The administrative arrangements for obtaining Detention and Reception Orders, and the escorting of mentally sick persons to Hospitals under the Regional Hospital Boards.
- (c) The community care of the mentally defective.
- (d) The Administrative arrangements for the admission to hospital for treatment for the mentally ill and of mental defectives.
- (e) Prevention, care and after-care work in the community in the field of Mental Health.

Administration

The Local Health Authority carries out all duties in connection with the Mental Health Service, none being delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Administrative Officer—Medical Officer of Health. In addition, three medical officers of the Local Health Authority are approved under Sections 3 and 5 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the purpose of giving medical certificates.

The Local Health Authority employs three Duly Authorised Officers and one Mental Health Worker. The Duly Authorised Officers carry out the formal duties of the Local Health Authority; all four act as social workers in the fields of prevention and after-care. One third of the time of the Duly Authorised Officers is allocated to Welfare service duties. At the end of this year the post of Mental Health Worker was vacant.

During the year, Mr. D. Hughes, Duly Authorised Officer, retired after 23 years excellent service with the Corporation. His successor, in order that he be better fitted to carry out his duties, was sent on the Mental Health Refresher Course. This valuable course, which is organised by the National Association for Mental Health at Leeds University, consists of a month's residence in Leeds, twenty weekly sessions in Manchester, and a final week in residence at Leeds. Two members of the Mental Health Section staff have now benefitted from this course.

General Observations

A considerable number of patients are still submitting themselves for voluntary treatment for mental illness, 119 patients being admitted during 1958, compared with 134 in 1957, and 132 in 1956.

There was a decrease in the admissions to hospital of certified patients, 60 being admitted compared with 93 last year. The total

number of Wallasey cases in Mental Hospitals at the end of the year was 403 compared with 417 in December, 1957.

The psychiatric observation wards at St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe, Birkenhead, were closed from August to December, 1958, for redecoration and this accounts for the reduction by half in the number of cases admitted there for mental observation during the year and the increased admissions for observation to the Deva Hospital, Chester, and elsewhere.

The Neurosis Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital was in full operation throughout the year, as was also the Out-Patient Clinic at the Victoria Central Hospital, Wallasey.

All these factors together with the change in emphasis of the work of the Mental Welfare Officers, to community care, rather than hospital admission, accounts for the reduction in admissions to hospital to 297 patients as compared with 385 patients in the previous year.

Prevention, Care and After-care

Close co-operation is maintained with the General Practitioners and the Out-patients Clinics, and arrangements are made for patients' attendance. The establishment of a psychiatric clinic at the Victoria Central Hospital in August, 1957, has, at last, filled a gap in the hospital services provided for the area. Visits are made to homes to give advice and support to patients and relatives, and where admission to Hospital is advised, arrangements for this are made, and if necessary, the patient accompanied thereto.

After-care work is undertaken in respect of Ex-Service personnel, discharged on psychiatric grounds, in cases notified to the Local Authority by the Ministry of Health, and the Officers also carry out the work previously done by the Psychiatric Social Workers of the National Association for Mental Health.

The Officers work in conjunction with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals in the following-up of patients discharged from hospital.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

Number of Wallasey patients in Mental Hospitals on 31st December, 1958 was as follows:—

Certified patients (Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890)	..	..	328
Voluntary patients (Section I, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)	..		75
Temporary patients (Section V, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)	..		—
Total	..	..	403

There were 297 Admissions to Mental Hospitals during the year as follows:—

Mental Treatment Act, 1930

Under Section I (Voluntary Patients)				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deva Hospital	..	..		48	58	106
Rainhill Mental Hospital	..	..		3	2	5
Winwick Mental Hospital	..	..		1	1	2
Birkenhead Mental Hospital		..		3	2	5
Sefton General Hospital	..	..		—	—	—
Cheadle Royal Hospital	..	..		1	—	1
Total				56	63	119

Under Section V (Temporary Patients)				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deva Hospital	..	..	..	1	—	1

Lunacy Act, 1890

Under Section 20 (3 day Order) by Duly Authorised Officer to:—

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	..			16	31	47
Deva Hospital	..	..		15	20	35
Sefton General Hospital	..	..		3	5	8
Total				34	56	90

Under Section 21 (14 day Order) by Justice of the Peace to:—

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	..			1	9	10
Deva Hospital	..	..		2	9	11
Whiston Mental Hospital	..	..		—	4	4
Sefton General Hospital	..	..		—	2	2
Total				3	24	27

Under Section 16 (Certified Patients) to:—

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deva Hospital	..	..		19	31	50
Birkenhead Mental Hospital	..			2	3	5
Winwick Mental Hospital	..	..		—	1	1
Whiston Mental Hospital	..	..		—	4	4
Total				21	39	60

Domiciliary Visits by Duly Authorised Officers:—

To cases under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts	..			1,214
Prevention, Care and After-Care visits	..	..	..	535
Total				1,749

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38

Total number of Mentally Defective Persons on the Local Health Authority's Register (excluding children being dealt with by the

Education Authority) on 31st December, 1958:—

Is made up as follows:—

Defectives in Institutions	..	..	..	..	126
Defectives in "Places of Safety"	..	..	..	..	8
Defectives under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	—
Defectives under supervision in the Community				..	138
Total	..	..	..	..	272

Defectives in the Community

The Duly Authorised Officers make supervisory visits to the homes of Defectives in the Community under Guardianship and supervision, advising and assisting the parents in the care of the Defectives, by encouraging them to send their children to the Occupation Centre, where suitable, and informing them of all resources available for assistance under the National Health Service Act and the National Assistance Act, e.g., the provision of invalid chairs in suitable cases and the financial assistance available for defectives over 16 years of age.

Four defectives were admitted to Hospital for short periods during the year, thus enabling the parents to take a much needed rest. It is hoped that these facilities may be extended next year to provide more parents with a period of relief from the constant care of their defective children.

During the year 744 visits were paid by Authorised Officers to the homes of defectives.

Defectives in Institutions

Co-ordination is maintained between the Hospital Management Committees of the various Institutions and the Local Health Authority. The Duly Authorised Officers visit the homes and supply the following reports, as required:—

- (i) Reports for the information of the Visitors when carrying out their Statutory duties under Section II of the Mental Deficiency Act.
- (ii) Home circumstances reports in respect of applications for holiday leave or licence.
- (iii) Progress and Supervision reports with regard to patients on licence from Institutions.

All the admissions to Institutions during the year were on an "informal" basis apart from one notable exception.

Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year.**(1) Ascertainment**

Cases reported by Local Education Authorities

(Section 57, Education Act 1944):—

	M.	F.	Total
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	6	4	10
(ii) Under Section 57 (5)	4	6	10
Reported from other sources	—	—	—
Total cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	10	10	20
Reported, but not regarded as "subject to be dealt with"	1	2	3

(2) Disposal of Cases reported during the year

	M.	F.	Total
Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	9	10	19
Admitted to Institutions	1	—	1
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Total	11	12	23
	—	—	—

Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions

	M.	F.	Total
(1) Cot and chair cases	1	1	2
(2) Ambulant low grade	8	1	9
(3) Medium grade	2	2	4
(4) High grade cases	2	—	2
	—	—	—
Total	13	4	17
	—	—	—

Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre has accommodation for approximately 70 children.

Under an arrangement made with the Birkenhead Corporation, defectives from that area attend the Centre.

At the end of December, 1958, 24 Wallasey children and 35 children from Birkenhead were on the register.

The ages of the children vary from 5 upwards. There is no upper age limit, and two or three young people of over 18 years attend.

The Centre is open five days per week, Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and is closed for one month in the summer and approximately four weeks during the remainder of the year.

During the year extensive structural alterations and redecorations were commenced.

The children are instructed in various handicrafts and hand work, including basket and rug making, embroidery, simple sewing, painting, papier maché work and cardboard modelling.

Musical activities include maypole and country dancing. Physical training is also carried out.

PART IV.

General Health Services, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Samples submitted are examined for standards of quality, extraneous matter, preservatives and to see that they are correctly described and labelled.

During the year 404 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, 121 were milk samples, 84 being taken from retail supplies and 37 taken from milk as delivered before bottling.

The milk samples taken from retail supplies, including some taken at cafes, show an average content of 4.73% fat and 9.14% non fatty solids for the Channel Island grades, and 3.65% fat and 8.66% non fatty solids for other milk. These figures can be described as satisfactory.

Of the samples taken from wholesale supplies there was the usual small amount of milk unadulterated but below standard, but in no case was there any evidence of the addition of water.

Samples of sausage show over 50% of meat in beef sausage and over 70% in pork sausage. In the absence of any legal requirements this can be said to be satisfactory.

2 samples of so-called aids to slimming were submitted. In both cases the principle appeared to be that by removing the pangs of hunger, less food was eaten. The ingredients were innocuous and of no particular value.

4 samples of the home made ginger beer which was so popular during the summer were analysed and found to contain proof spirit to the extent of 1.26°, 1.01°, 1.23°, 1.19°.

Samples submitted as a result of complaints by members of the public were:—

1. Tinned Peas. In this case the taste only was affected by heat-resisting organisms.
2. Tea complained of as having a bitter taste. This was due to a larger percentage than usual of tea with a high tannin content.
3. Tea containing small white crystals identified as sugar.
4. Ground almonds having a bigger proportion of bitter almonds than is usual.
5. Mint rock, in no way harmful, left from previous seasons stock.
6. Jelly babies, also old stock.
7. Demarara Sugar containing dark lumps identified as the darker parts of the sugar with some sack fibres.
8. Bread containing some grit.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

15 samples of feeding stuffs and 9 samples of fertilisers were submitted to the analyst. All complied with the requirements of the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

During the year the following applications were made:—

For registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
For re-registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	144

(1) CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Owing to the great changes and improvements which have taken place in milk production and distribution, many of the related responsibilities of the past connected with control and supervision are now no longer exercised or necessary. This has resulted from an accumulation of factors including the elimination of disease at the farm and the consequent improved health of dairy herds; higher and stricter standards of hygiene; the concentration of supplies from many different production points to the larger dairy establishments for processing; compulsory pasteurisation and the obligation of distributors to retail supplies in "specified areas" under special designation. These and other factors have contributed in an important way to the new and improved era in milk production and distribution.

As a result, the work of the Health Department has been simplified and milk supplies are no longer fraught with the risk of danger of infection.

In order, however, to ensure continuous safety, samples are regularly obtained, both prior to and on delivery to the consumer and whilst it is not suggested that adverse laboratory reports are unknown, the general overall picture as reflected by routine sampling does indicate a very high measure of conformity to the statutory standards laid down in the various milk regulations. Today there is seldom cause for anxiety or doubt concerning the safety or purity of the milk which is distributed daily throughout the borough.

The following is a summary of milk sampling as carried out by the department and submitted for testing to the Public Health Laboratory:—

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples obtained 141,	
of which	140 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. 1 failed the Phosphatase Test.
	141

Tuberculin Tested Milk—Pasteurised

No. of samples obtained 56,	
of which	52 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. 2 failed the Methylene Blue Test. 2 failed the Phosphatase Test.
	56

Sterilised Milk

Five samples of Sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and the reports received indicated that the samples were satisfactory.

The demand for supplies of Sterilised milk is fairly well maintained and its use is favoured in many homes for pudding making and other milk dishes. This is on account of its "creamy" consistency due to the process of homogenisation. Sterilised milk may conveniently be kept on hand, unopened, without resort to storage under refrigerated conditions even in the warmest weather.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Wrapped Tuberculin Tested Milk Pasteurised in half-pint pyramid containers is on sale, but as yet supplies are not freely available in this area.

During the year the sale of milk to the public from an automatic electric machine was introduced by a local dairy company. Tuberculin Tested milk Pasteurised is despatched ice cold in sealed wax containers of half-pint capacity. It is understood that there is a growing public demand for milk supplied in this way and progressive enterprise may result in this service being extended to other parts of the borough.

RAW MILK

Farm bottled Channel Island milk is the only raw milk purveyed within the borough. This milk is derived from dairy herds consisting of Guernsey and Jersey breeds of cattle which are certified and maintained free from tuberculosis.

The samples of milk taken by the department were obtained from the following sources:—

Dairies	110
Schools	57
Street delivery vehicles	23
Taken in shop	10
Outside dairy premises	2

Total number of samples submitted for Laboratory testing	202
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15 complaints relating to milk supplies were received involving special investigation. In addition, a number of miscellaneous enquiries were dealt with.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

There are four dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. The pasteurisation of milk under licence is carried out at each of these premises and frequent sampling is resorted to in order to check on the efficiency of the processing.

One of the dairies during the year closed following the death of the principal director of the company.

At another dairy, a new small holder type pasteurising plant replacing an out-dated machine was installed. A series of milk samples obtained from this new plant revealed satisfactory results indicating the complete efficiency of the new apparatus.

The cleansing and sterilisation of milk vessels and churns, milk apparatus and equipment at dairy premises is achieved principally by the use of steam, hot water, detergents and sterilents. Milk vessels, i.e., bottles, are in each case dependent upon mechanical bottle washing as a means of cleansing.

There are 130 registered milk distributors licensed to retail bottled supplies of designated milk. The number of licences granted during the year was as follows:—

To use special designation "Pasteurised"	137
To use special designation "Sterilised"	125
To use special designation "Tuberculin Tested" ..	75
Pasteuriser's licences	4

318 visits were made to dairies and other premises engaged in the handling and storage of milk.

Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year 2,691,663 one-third pint bottles of milk (112,152 gallons) were supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme, an increase of 58,118 one-third pint bottles of milk (2,421 gallons) compared with the quantity supplied during the previous year.

The schools continue to be catered for by six suppliers, the contract being to provide supplies of pasteurised milk in one-third pint bottles, together with drinking straws. Frequent sampling is carried out in order to ensure by laboratory examination the safety of the supplies.

I would like to thank the Principal and staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service for their help and co-operation in matters relating to milk and other foodstuffs.

Fresh Orange Juice

The purveying of fresh orange juice in bottles of one-third pint capacity is now an important part of the milk distributors trading activities. Apart from its popular appeal, particularly to children, its beneficial properties should not be underestimated, especially when considering the vitamin potential of the fresh fruit contained in this beverage.

(2) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits made to food shops, including butchers, fishmongers and other shops engaged in the sale and handling of foodstuffs, resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption.

Meat				Fish			
			lbs.				stone
Brawn			17	Hake			3
Corned beef			10	Salmon			2
Beef			7	Kippers			2
Prepared fry			6	Skinless fillets			2
Ham			6	Cutlets			1
			—	Ray wings			1
Total			36	Whiting			1
			—				—
				Total			12
							—

Canned Goods

		cans			cans
Canned Vegetables	..	187	Canned Fish	..	26
Canned Fruit	..	149	Canned Soup	..	24
Canned Milk	..	38	Canned Shellfish	..	7

Provisions

Cheese .. cartons 95

Miscellaneous

Items of foodstuff .. 27

Poultry

Carcase of chicken lbs. 7

During the year 190 containers comprising canned hams, ox tongue, canned veal, corned beef, canned mutton, jellied veal, luncheon meat, brawn and bacon, representing a total weight of 1,047 lbs. were dealt with by voluntary surrender to the department as being unfit for the purpose of sale for human consumption.

At a local cannery 2,880 cans of garden peas were disposed of on account of blown, bulged, rusted and leaking containers.

At a food shop in the borough 450 cans of miscellaneous foods including mixed fruit, chutneys, pickles, etc., were disposed of due to deterioration caused by prolonged storage.

45 consumer complaints and other incidents relating to foodstuffs were the subject of special investigation.

17 retailer complaints were received, 10 of which related to the unsatisfactory condition of fish received either from markets or direct from merchants at fish landing ports and where such action was justified, the fish was certified to be unfit for human consumption. Certificates issued in this way are accepted by the fish wholesalers for the purpose of claim and the retailer concerned is subsequently reimbursed or compensated.

The granting of certificates certifying foodstuffs to be unfit for human consumption and its subsequent voluntary surrender for destruction by the department continues as a means of ensuring consumer safeguards.

In summarising the action taken in connection with these complaints, particularly in the case of those made by the consumer, including those involving milk supplies which have been previously referred to, it was not possible, for various reasons, to pursue the enquiries in every case. In other instances the allegations made could not be confirmed. Communications were, however, in certain instances forwarded to outside authorities and to food manufacturers and the managements of various companies involved were interviewed.

In cases where it was alleged that the foodstuff was not genuine, the matter was referred to the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector.

An official communication authorised by the Council was forwarded to a bakery in connection with an incident involving contamination in a loaf.

Special consideration was given in a number of cases to the question of the instituting of legal proceedings, but it was decided, having regard to all of the circumstances, that no legal action be taken.

Information was received from the Port Health Authority concerning imported apples which had been distributed in the borough, the sampling of which had revealed the presence of arsenic and lead. It was confirmed that the distribution in the borough was confined to two small consignments involving two separate shops. The stocks held were sent back to the fruit importers, this being in accordance with the general arrangement which had been put into operation in view of the wide area of distribution of the consignment.

An enquiry was received from a Grimsby Fish trading company requesting certain information relating to mobile fishmongers shops operating in the borough.

A request was received for advice concerning a consignment of brussel sprouts which were suspected of having been contaminated as the result of arsenical spraying. Samples submitted for analysis revealed a negative report.

A cautioning letter was forwarded to the management of a bakery concerning an infringement of the Food Hygiene Regulations which related to the protection of food against contamination whilst in transit. This matter involved an employee engaged on one of the company's bread delivery vehicles.

One of the retailer complaints related to a bulk consignment of foreign tomato puree and another to a consignment of foreign jams.

In investigating a consumer complaint, a test purchase was made of a wrapped malt loaf. No evidence was obtained to support the allegations made by the complainant.

One request was received for a report on the wholesomeness of a consignment of canned rice puddings which were under suspicion. Laboratory examination and practical tests failed to reveal any abnormality.

A number of incidents involving the depositing of cauliflowers on a street pavement; the alleged contamination of foodstuffs in a shop caused by children coughing and a case of alleged food poisoning resulting from the consumption of fish cakes, were referred to the District Public Health Inspectors.

Food found to be unfit for human consumption was disposed of, under supervision, by burial at the Corporation Controlled Tip.

WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES

Landing place for Irish and Isle of Man animals and foreign animals landing wharf

This year 52,078 store and fat cattle were accommodated and subsequently despatched by rail and road transport from the Lairage at this landing place. This figure shows a decrease of 13,584 on the number of cattle handled in the previous year.

Of the animals detained by the Veterinary Officers, 150 were slaughtered, this being 67 less than the number slaughtered the previous year.

Post-mortem examination of all carcasses, viscera and offal was carried out by this department and the following is a tabulation of the diseased conditions met with and the condemnations made:—

							Cattle
Number killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Number inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	150

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..					68
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	..	..				45.3%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..					11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	7.3%

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	}	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration		
Generalised and totally condemned		

Total weight of meat and offal condemned

Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	488 lbs.
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,924 lbs.

87 visits were made during the year to the Slaughter House at this landing wharf.

A regional meeting was attended convened by the National Federation of Meat Traders on the implementation of the new Slaughter House Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

Mussel and Cockle Beds—Wallasey Foreshore

The organised collection of shellfish from these layings for the purpose of sale which was at one time practised on a fairly large scale, has virtually ceased. The shellfish collected was despatched considerable distances by rail, in some instances for sale as bait to line fishermen, in other instances for the purpose of sale for human consumption.

The Order made by the Liverpool Port Health Authority under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations has resulted in the cessation of this local occupation, the closure of the layings having become a necessity from a public health point of view on the grounds of gross contamination and pollution. It would appear from visual inspection that the mussel layings have suffered some changes and depredation in latter years resulting, no doubt, from a combination of factors, including the action of wind and tide. Shellfish also form an important part of the food supply of certain birds which frequent the estuary and which, when tidal conditions allow, congregate in large numbers to feed on the foreshore and banks.

Small scale collecting of cockles continues, these being consumed mainly by the gatherers and their families. This type of shellfish collection remains immune from any official action under the Regulations.

No incidents relating to the taking of shellfish from this area for the purpose of sale for human consumption were reported.

(3) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Notifiable Scheduled Diseases of Animals

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Area Restrictions Order which came into force during the latter part of 1958 and which embraced the whole of the County Borough continued in operation. Licences were granted authorising the movement of store cattle within the Borough and the movement of fat pigs out of the Borough to bacon factories and slaughterhouses for immediate slaughter. The restrictions were subsequently lifted.

During the year, outbreaks of Swine Fever occurring in certain parts of the country reached serious proportions and gave rise to the making of a new Order placing strict control on the movement of pigs. The area in which the new Order operated was extensive embracing a number of counties and included the whole of the County Borough. During the operation of this new Order, movement licences were granted by this authority which allowed the movement of fat pigs for slaughter and the movement into the borough of store pigs for fattening purposes. The movement restrictions were subsequently removed.

Under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1950, 732 store pigs were brought into the borough on licence from the Chester, Doncaster, Mold, Welshpool and Preston markets, an increase of 285 over the previous year.

The death of a bacon pig was reported at premises in the borough. Notifiable disease was not suspected and disposal of the carcase was made at a local refinery.

The owner of sheep and lambs being grazed on the Wallasey marshes was unable to comply with the requirements contained in the Dipping Regulations owing to the polluted state of the river from which water supplies are normally obtained. This was due to large scale works which were in progress in the vicinity involving the deepening and widening of the river and adjoining water courses. Despite this, all sheep and lambs were gathered and sprayed with an approved all purpose type single dip, the water used being a mains supply conveyed to the site in metal drums by the owner of the sheep.

One enquiry was received concerning the availability of A.I. services for pigs.

Visits were made to piggeries in connection with the provisions contained in the Waste Food Order, 1957, which relates to the compulsory sterilisation of waste food and the licensing of food boiling plants.

Three incidents were reported and dealt with involving carcasses causing offensive conditions in pits and watercourses. In one instance, the decomposing carcase of a sheep was left by the receding tide on the bed of the floating roadway.

An enquiry was received concerning the importation of budgerigars under the provisions contained in the Psittacosis Order of 1953.

New Orders and Regulations made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts were publicised. Notices relating to warble fly were displayed. Seedsmen, greengrocers, and fruiterers co-operated by displaying information relating to potato crop damage by the colorado beetle. One report was received from a local hospital relating to a suspected colorado beetle. Examination revealed that the specimen was that of a dung beetle and no further action was warranted. No further reports were received of any specimen having been found or recovered in the borough.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

Children are medically examined as soon as possible after admission to the Children's Homes, and also before discharge, and the medical staff of the Public Health Department give advice whenever necessary.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS' REGISTRATION ACT, 1925

No applications for registration were received during the year.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' REGISTRIES

There were no applications for registration as Domestic Servants Registries during 1958.

MORTUARY

The mortuary, situated adjacent to the cemetery in Rake Lane, was brought up to date during the year in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations.

A separate entrance has been constructed for visitors with a special viewing room.

To facilitate the work of the pathologist, direct access has been provided between the main building and the autopsy room.

METEOROLOGICAL

The Corporation's Observation Station at Harrison Park is recognised by the Air Ministry as a Climatological Station. Observations are taken throughout the year, telegraphic reports thereon being forwarded to the Air Ministry daily during the summer months. These reports are intended, not only for the information of the Ministry, but also for distribution by the Ministry to various daily papers, with the result that Wallasey figures in the lists of those Health and Holiday Resorts whose daily weather reports are published in many of the well-known newspapers.

The following table gives a summary of the readings for the nine months ended 30th September, 1958.
From 1st October, 1958, the readings, etc., were taken by the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Months	Mean 09.00 hrs. Tempera- ture	Rainfall in Inches			Sunshine			Number of days of Frost	Number of days of snowfall
		Total	Mean Daily	No. of days with .01 or more	Total (Hours)	Mean Daily	No. of days with sunshine		
January ...	38.99	2.50	0.08	22	43.3	1.40	17	16	5
February ...	40.95	4.42	0.16	20	61.1	2.20	17	15	6
March ...	39.27	1.52	0.05	13	98.7	3.18	25	20	5
April ...	45.91	0.64	0.02	9	150.5	5.01	29	7	1
May ...	51.59	2.69	0.09	17	161.4	5.20	28	—	—
June ...	56.76	4.40	0.15	20	141.4	4.71	27	—	—
July ...	59.76	3.59	0.12	18	147.9	4.77	28	—	—
August ...	59.40	5.28	0.17	21	123.8	4.00	29	—	—
September ...	65.17	4.97	0.16	17	101.7	3.50	27	—	—
Means/Totals (for nine months)	50.67	3.33	0.11	157	1029.8	3.77	227	58	17

PART V.

*Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
on the
Environmental Health and Hygiene
of the Area*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE OF THE AREA

Introduction

I have pleasure in submitting this Report on the work of the public health inspectorate during the year 1958.

The slum clearance programme in Wallasey, resumed in 1956 on a scale not known since the early twenties, continued steadily throughout the year. Legal formalities were completed in respect of the demolition or closure of 102 dwelling houses, details of which are given in the section dealing with this work. Further clearance areas in Union Street and Mount Pleasant Road were represented towards the end of the year. The practice of accepting voluntary undertakings from owners to demolish or close their properties after the rehousing of the tenants by the Corporation has continued throughout the year; indeed only three formal demolition or closing orders were made, but fifteen voluntary undertakings were accepted. Two public enquiries were held during the year—one in connection with the Abbotsford Street/Fell Street Compulsory Purchase Order and the other in connection with the Rankin Street Compulsory Purchase Order. Both orders were confirmed without modifications in respect of unfit dwellings. The end of 1958 completed the third year of the five year slum clearance programme. During that time action has been taken in respect of 366 dwellings, a little in advance of the programme of 120 dwellings a year.

The Rent Act, 1957, has now been in operation some eighteen months. The response to the Act has been considerably more lively than in the case of previous legislation. The weaknesses of the earlier Act undoubtedly lay in the lack of incentive to landlords to tackle the problem of the older and more neglected houses. Undoubtedly, dwellings are being repaired which would otherwise drift rapidly into the "slum" category. On the other hand, the amount of work to be carried out by building contractors has resulted in delays in obtaining compliance with statutory notices under the Public Health Act. The Rent Act has meant a great deal of additional work by the staff, both in carrying out inspections and in giving advice to members of the public. It became clear, however, towards the end of the year that the number of applications for certificates of disrepair was declining rapidly.

The work initiated in 1956 to implement the new Food Hygiene Regulations continued throughout the year. The town's first legal proceedings under these Regulations were initiated during the year, resulting in a fine of £31 being imposed upon the occupier of a catering establishment in New Brighton. Legal proceedings are only resorted to when all previous attempts at persuasion and advice have failed. Wisely instituted, they serve as a protection to businesses which maintain good standards and are a reminder to all that the local authority is fully prepared to discharge its duties under the Act. Nevertheless, it is a sad reflection that catering concerns of low hygienic standards are kept in business by the section of the general public which frequents such

places—probably drawn by the low prices and the “homely” atmosphere. When, as a result of a long drawn out educative process, the public discriminates against the obviously dirty and obviously unwholesome, vigilance will still be necessary in those more numerous cases where an outward impression of good practices gives rise to misgivings upon a closer inspection of the kitchens.

Work under the Clean Air Act received a splendid start with the holding of a Clean Air Exhibition in the Civic Hall during March. Several organisations contributed to this exhibition and a number of lectures and film shows were held simultaneously. The display models, together with slides of local interest undoubtedly made the contribution of the public health inspectorate a striking feature of the exhibition and reflected the amount of work and enthusiasm devoted to it. The year was also significant for the making of the town’s first smoke control order in relation to the Church Street Redevelopment Area. At present only twenty houses are occupied, but when completed, the scheme will comprise 210 dwellings—all smokeless! Steady progress was also made in the preparatory work necessary to making a second smoke control area at Moreton. On the industrial side, much constructive work was done in examining plans and specifications of new plant and in discussing proposals with factory managements. The industrial smoke problem in Wallasey will be cured long before the domestic.

Fortunately, the year opened and closed with a full staff of district inspectors. Wallasey has been fortunate in this respect compared with the plight of some other large authorities.

May I conclude with an expression of appreciation for the support received from both Chairman and Members of the General Health Committee during my first year of office. In addition, my thanks are due to my Deputy, Mr. Ridgway, the district public health inspectors and clerical and other staff, for their loyalty, enthusiasm and hard work during the year.

Abatement of Nuisances and House Repairs

The year's work, in respect of the enforcement of house repairs, has followed the pattern of previous years. As a result of conflicting judgements given by the county courts in respect of appeals against notices served by various local authorities under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, reliance has been placed mainly on the nuisances provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Complaints received during the year numbered 2,500, which is 161 more than for the previous year. The complaints and action arising out of them led to 17,927 visits being made to dwelling houses; 1,210 preliminary and 763 statutory notices were served. The summary of the contents of the notices indicates the effectiveness of the enforcement procedure, though legal proceedings were resorted to on four occasions only.

	<i>Nuisances Detected</i>	<i>Nuisances Abated</i>	<i>Nuisances Out- standing</i>
Dwelling Houses			
Roof Repairs	428	426	280
Gutters and Spout Repairs	388	347	268
External Walls and Chimney Repairs ..	311	288	224
Installation of Damp Proof Courses ..	260	234	237
Dampness	95	100	93
Yards: Paving and Repairs	108	113	94
Internal Walls and Ceiling Repairs ..	321	305	226
Doors: Repairs and Renewal	63	67	35
Windows: Repairs and Renewal	183	263	111
Floors: Repairs and Renewal	116	116	96
Sub-floor Ventilation	2	3	1
Rooms: Cleaning and Redecorating ..	17	16	1
Passages and Staircases: Cleaning and Redecorating	1	1	—
Staircase Repairs	8	11	3
Handrails: Repairs and Renewal	2	2	2
Fireplaces and Flues: Repairs and Renewal	99	98	69
Cooking Stoves: Repairs and Renewal ..	—	—	—
Sinks, Lavatories: Repairs and Renewal ..	24	27	15
Baths: Repairs and Renewal	1	1	—
Waste Pipes: Repairs and Renewal	85	88	38
Burst Water Pipe Repairs	68	64	19
Improvement and Reinstatement of Water Supply	12	14	—
Cleansing of W.C.s	13	11	3
W.C. Repairs and Renewals	372	368	219
Provision of Additional W.C.s	—	—	—
Soil Pipes: Repairs and Renewal	25	27	16
Disinfestation of Verminous Premises ..	4	3	3
Drainer Boards: Repairs or Renewal ..	10	12	4
Improvement of Ventilation	216	218	141
Total	3,232	3,223	2,198

					<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
General Environmental Public Health Nuisances							
Removal of Offensive Accumulations	..				26	20	8
Cleansing of Ditches and Streams	..				—	—	—
Cinemas, Dance Halls: Contraventions	..				2	4	—
Schools: W.C.s—Repairs and Renewal	..				1	1	—
Schools: Other Nuisances	..	..			—	—	—
Total					29	25	8
					<i>Served</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Out- standing</i>
Total Number of Notices Served (all Acts)							
Preliminary	..	..	..	..	1,558	1,556	1,751
Statutory	..	..	..	..	672	599	319
Total					2,230	2,155	2,070

Legal Proceedings (Cases heard)	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Nuisance Orders applied for	..	..	..	..	2
No. of Nuisance Orders obtained	..	..	..	..	2
Total amount of fines and costs	..	..	..	£12 8	6
No. of prosecutions for non-compliance with Nuisance Order	..				1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE

Reference has been made to this work in my introduction to this section of the Annual Report and the following table indicates the year's work in this field. As in previous years, a special effort was made to bring as many premises as possible in the New Brighton area up to standard before the season opened, followed by constant surveillance.

Legal Proceedings

During the year, proceedings were initiated against a New Brighton caterer under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Due to adjournments, the hearing of the summonses did not take place until 14th January, 1959. The defendant pleaded guilty to fourteen summonses. The magistrates imposed a fine of £2 in respect of each of the thirteen summonses under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The summonses were in respect of Regulations 6, 14, 16, 19 and 23. The remaining summons, issued under section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, was in respect of a quantity of unsound food and on this count the magistrates imposed a further fine of £5. The fines imposed upon the defendant amounted to £31 in all. The Bench indicated that as these were the first summonses instituted under the Food Hygiene Regulations in this borough they would not impose a heavy penalty, but expressed the hope that the proceedings would serve as a warning both to the defendant, to whom they now looked for a substantial improvement, and to other caterers in the borough.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 : CONTRAVENTIONS

	School kitchens and canteens	L.A. Hostels, Nurseries, etc.	Other L.A. Premises	Grocer's Shops	Cafes	Green- grocer's shops	
Sinks to be provided... ..	—	—	—	2	2	5	
Wash-hand basins to be provided ...	—	—	—	3	—	2	
Provision for storage of special foods	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hot water to be provided	—	—	—	7	3	8	
Walls, ceilings, windows, etc. to be repaired	—	—	—	1	1	8	
Walls, ceilings to be cleansed or decorated	—	—	—	5	5	—	
Floors to be repaired or cleansed ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Hand-washing notices required ...	—	—	—	3	2	1	
Drainer boards	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Storage accommodation for outdoor clothing	—	—	—	2	1	1	
Drainage to be improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Precautions to be taken against contamination of food	—	—	—	11	4	6	
First-aid boxes to be provided or improved	—	—	—	3	4	2	
Soap, towels, nail-brushes required	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Impervious surfaces to be provided	—	—	—	2	2	—	
Other contraventions	—	—	—	5	3	1	
TOTALS	—	—	—	45	30	38	
Notices or memos issued	—	—	—	17	8	14	
Total No. of premises in Wallasey	48	9	Included under Miscel- laneous	203	120	131	

CTED DURING THE YEAR 1958

Butchers' shops	Fried fish shops	Shellfish and Refreshment stalls	General shops	Food prep. premises	Wet fish shops	Chemists and Druggists	Club premises and canteens	Licensed premises	TOTALS
—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	20
—	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	16
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	8	1	6	—	—	—	3	1	44
1	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	5	33
2	8	1	2	—	3	1	1	3	41
—	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	17
1	2	1	4	—	1	—	3	5	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
2	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	12	25	1	1	2	—	4	1	77
3	5	—	4	—	1	—	3	4	34
—	1	1	4	—	1	—	1	1	14
—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
4	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	10	46
20	62	40	28	3	10	1	23	35	402
10	10	Nil	8	1	4	1	5	11	110
99	48	Included under Miscellaneous	84	12	33	45	Miscellaneous Total 64	102	1,267

N.B.—In this classification, where premises are shared for the conduct of more than one type of trade, no account has been taken of trade unless it forms a substantial part of the business.

Inspections							Visits
Cafes, restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Other Food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190
School Meals Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	124

Total Visits 1,802

Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
List of Registered Food Premises, 1958		
Section 16 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	522	287
Section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	140	109
Total	662	396

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16 (a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream.)

Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	45
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	19
Butchers, Sausages	42
Sausages and Cooked Meats	23
Grocers, Potted Meats	2
Boiled Hams	4
Cooked Meat Factories	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	3

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

78 samples were subjected to the methylene blue test; 3 of them were placed in Grade 3 and 9 in Grade 4—the “unsatisfactory” grades. 19 samples were taken from 2 Wallasey manufacturers, 2 of which failed to reach the standard suggested by the Minister. About 6 samples were taken of each of the brands of ice cream manufactured outside the borough and 10 failed to comply with the desired standard. A summary of the gradings is given in succeeding pages. 313 inspections of ice cream premises were made; 26 of the visits being in respect of new registrations to sell ice cream.

ICE CREAM STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE YEAR 1958

Registrations Approved during 1958

Sale only	—
Sale and Storage	22
Total	22
Registrations Refused	Nil
Registrations Cancelled	5

Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage and manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sale only	..	..	..	..	..	175
Storage only	..	..	..	..	..	3
Storage and sale	..	..	..	..	..	336
Manufacture, storage and sale	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manufacture and sale	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total						522

Visits of Inspection

Visits <i>re</i> applications for registration	..	..	..	..	26
Routine visits	..	..	..	..	287
Total					313

ICE CREAM SAMPLING, 1958

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer

Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

Grade	Methylene Blue (hours)						No. of Specimens showing B. Coli in 0.1 ml.				Staph. Aureus	
							Presumptive		Faecal			
	4½- hrs. or over	3½-4 hrs.	2½-3 hrs.	1½-2 hrs.	½-1 hr.	0- hrs.	Pre- sent	Absent	Pre- sent	Absent	Pre- sent	Absent
1	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	10	—	14
2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	3
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total	14	3	1	—	1	—	9	10	6	13	—	19

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

1	42	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	1	41	1	41
2	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7	—	7
3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
4	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	3	2	6	—	8
Total	42	7	2	—	8	—	19	40	3	56	1	58

Result classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1958

Factories outside Wallasey—Table I.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	7	6	1	—	—	*	—
2	6	3	1	—	2	—	*
3	6	5	1	—	—	*	—
4	6	5	—	1	—	*	—
5	5	3	1	1	—	*	—
6	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
7	5	2	1	—	2	—	*
8	6	3	—	—	3	—	*
9	6	5	1	—	—	*	—
10	3	2	1	—	—	Not classi fied	
11	3	2	—	—	1	Not classi fied	
	59	42 (71.19)	7 (11.86)	2 (3.39)	8 (13.56)	6 2 not classi fied	3

Factories located in Wallasey—Table II.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	10	8	2	—	—	—	—
2	9	6	1	1	1	—	—
	19	14 (73.68)	3 (15.80)	1 (5.26)	1 (5.26)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)

NOTES.—1. Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.

2. The manufacturers numbered 10.11 Table I above is not classified owing to insufficient number of samples taken.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950

There is one full-time shops inspector employed in this section of the department and all the provisions of the Shops Act are administered. To avoid duplication of visits the district public health inspectors enforce the Act in food shops, which they visit for other purposes. The shops inspector deals with other shops. Routine patrolling to check compliance with hours of closing and Sunday trading has been discontinued, visits only being made on receipt of complaints.

The health and welfare sections of the Shops Act were the main reason for the 4,073 routine visits made during the year. The general standard of compliance with these aspects of the Act continues to be good.

Nature of Contraventions remedied

Section 37 (1) Provision of seats for female employees	..	—
„ 38 (1) (a) Suitable and sufficient ventilation	..	—
(b) Maintenance of reasonable temperature	..	—
„ 38 (2) Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	..	—
„ 38 (3) Sanitary Accommodation cleansed and repaired		50
„ 38 (4) Provision of suitable and sufficient lighting	..	—
„ 38 (4) Provision of washing facilities	.. ..	2
„ 38 (5) Provision of facilities for meals	.. ..	—
Notices exhibited	.. ..	219
Documents provided	.. ..	101
General sanitary conditions improved	.. ..	—

Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied		—
--------------------------------------	-------	---

Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted	.. ..	—
„ warnings issued	.. ..	—
„ prosecutions instituted	.. ..	—

HOUSING

In addition to the enforcement of repairs which has been referred to previously, a great deal of additional work has fallen on my section as a result of the Rent Act, 1957. This Act superseded the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, coming into operation on 6th July, 1957. The amount of work involved is reflected in the following tables.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

No. of Certificates of Disrepair revoked		1
--	-------	---

Rent Act, 1957

PART I: Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	.. ..	263
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	.. ..	2
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	.. ..	217
(b) in respect of all defects	.. ..	54
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.. ..	241
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	—
(6) Number of Certificates issued	.. ..	41

PART II. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	32
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	5
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	5
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	20

Summary of repairs executed on the 21 certificates of disrepair which were cancelled during the year

Roofs repaired	15
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed	9
External Walls and Chimneys repaired	28
Damp Proof courses provided	5
Dampness remedied	4
Yards paved and repaired	8
Internal Walls and Ceilings repaired	16
Doors repaired or renewed	41
Windows repaired or renewed	33
Floors repaired or renewed	12
Staircases repaired	2
Handrails repaired or renewed	—
Fireplaces and Flues repaired or renewed	9
Sinks or Lavatory Basins repaired or renewed	2
Baths repaired or renewed	—
Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	4
Burst Water Pipes repaired	1
W.C.s cleaned	—
W.C. repairs and renewals	14
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed	1
Drains cleared from obstruction	—
Drainer Boards repaired or Renewed	2
Lighting and/or Ventilation improved	9
Miscellaneous repairs	13
External decorations.. .. .	9
Total	237

Clearance and demolition of unfit houses

Work continued throughout the year on the clearance of the houses in the Council's five-year programme. The work is necessarily arduous and the procedure protracted, involving detailed inspection, the service of notices and, where objections are lodged, the conducting of a public local inquiry by an inspector of the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The following orders, etc., were made during the year:—

Demolition Orders

Demolition Orders

180 Wheatland Lane.

Demolition by Voluntary Undertakings

- *15 Haig Avenue.
- 18 Bradman Road.
- 22-28 Whithens Lane.
- 5 Edgehill Road.
- 21 Hardie Avenue.
- 17, 19, 21 Mount Pleasant Road.

Closing Orders

- 23 Brighton Street.
- 87 Rowson Street.

Closure by Voluntary Undertakings

- Hopfield Farm Cottage, Sandbrook Lane.
- 7a Mason Street.
- 39a Penkett Road (basement rooms).
- 32 Poole Road (basement rooms).

**Actual demolition of building was completed during the year.*

Compulsory Purchase Orders

The Wallasey (Clearance Nos. 89 and 90) Borough Road/Abbotsford Street Compulsory Purchase Order comprised the following premises, together with adjoining land:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 27-31 Borough Road. | 4-28 Abbotsford Street. |
| 39-59 Borough Road. | 1-31 Fell Street. |
| 3-21 Abbotsford Street. | 15-21 Church Road. |

A public local inquiry was held on the 24th June, 1958, to consider objections. The Order was confirmed on the 16th October, 1958, with modification in respect of certain properties other than unfit dwellings. The Order became operative on the 6th December of the same year.

The Wallasey (Clearance Nos. 91 and 92) Rankin Street Compulsory Purchase Order comprised 29 dwelling houses together with adjacent land. A public local inquiry was held on the 4th November, 1958, to consider objections. The Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without modification on the 19th January, 1959.

Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930-1957

Position as at 31st, December 1958

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink"	900	—	2,300
(2) Land coloured "grey"	—	—	3

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1957—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Sec. 17 (1)	299	984
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sec. 17 (1)	139	313
(c) Local Authority owned houses subject to certificates of unfitness	3	3
(d) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. (17)	7	19
(e) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 18) ..	18	36
(f) Houses made fit—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12	255	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12	851	—
(1) Housing Act, 1957—		
(g) Closing Orders made under Section 17 ..	1	2
(h) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	—	—
(i) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 24	—	—

Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The council continued to operate its group-plus-points scheme for rehousing. No change was made in the allocations to different classes of applicant. Rehousing of families from unfit houses is now outside the points scheme. The following summary shows the shares of lettings which became available during the year.

Overcrowded	75%
Subtenants	10%
Health	12%
Emergency	3%

The qualifying date for inclusion in the Overcrowded group remained at the 31st December, 1955, until December, 1958, when it was advanced by one year. During the year, the housing circumstances of 656 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 415 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the Overcrowded group. 171 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a standard better than that of the Housing Act.

One class of applicant in real need of rehousing is being even more frequently encountered: aged couples or single persons invariably affected by the normal disabilities of old age, who are living either in rooms or upper floors or in multi-storeyed houses which are far too big for them to clean properly. The amount of suitable property in the possession of the Corporation is quite inadequate to relieve more than a fraction of the cases of this type, all of whom have a genuine need of small, manageable accommodation on the ground floor.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed an increase of 41 on the previous year. 241 applications were considered and these are analysed below. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing, and only 31 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In 9 of these instances, the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis, somewhat fewer than in the previous year. The bulk of the applications come from persons suffering from old age, arthritis and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

Housing Applications, 1958

Analysis of 656 families investigated as a result of references from Housing Department.

	Overcrowded		Notover- crowded Points Scheme	Applications on Medical Grounds			
				Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Housing Act, 1936	Points Scheme		Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Ten- ants	19	50	165	3	17	11	91
Sub- Ten'ts living in r'ms	38	121	79	6	15	6	87
Totals	57	171	244	9	32	22	178

Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:—

	During 1958	Post-War Period incl. 1958	In Progress 31/12/58
Houses erected by private enterprise	94	1,494	99
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts	214	3,425	203
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority	—	162	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 280, a decrease of 6 compared with the figure for 1957. Owing to work in connection with food hygiene and housing, the amount of time spent on factory inspections was further reduced, only 319 visits being made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the ministry of Labour and National Service is set out below:

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Noticesx
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	16	14	1
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	238	282	32
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	26	23	4
Totals	280	319	37

*In addition 12 verbal notices were given to occupiers regarding various matters.

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	6	3	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	6	4	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	61	60	—	7
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	75	69	1	8

Outwork

Wearing apparel-making, etc.	Number of outworkers in Aug.			
	list required by section 110 (i) (c) 5			
	Visits made	..	..	10

WATER SUPPLY**Town Area Supply***Quantity*

The total consumption of water in the town area represented 38.6 gallons per head per day, of which 28.48 was for domestic purposes, 0.44 gallons for shipping, 9.66 gallons for industry and commerce, and for the Cleansing Department 0.02 gallons.

Source and Treatment

Water is obtained from three sources—a bulk supply from Birkenhead Corporation's Lake Alwen, a supply from the River Dee works owned jointly by Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations and the remainder obtained from deep boreholes within the borough.

The borehole water is softened by the base exchange process and chlorinated. The Alwen bulk supply is treated by the Birkenhead Corporation before delivery. This treatment includes coagulation, filtration, pH correction and chloramine dosing. The River Dee supply receives similar treatment except that sterilisation is by superchlorination and dechlorination. Activated carbon treatment is used as necessary to control tastes.

Chemical and bacteriological examination

Routine sampling of the supply both at the Seaview Road Pumping Station and at numerous points of distribution in the borough was carried out by the staff of the Water Department and by public health inspectors. 199 samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and 52 full chemical analysis by the Water Department. Details of average results of chemical examinations carried out by the Water Department were as follows:—

TYPICAL CHEMICAL ANALYSES—1958

	A	B
Total Hardness	107 p.p.m.	47 p.p.m.
Total Solids	320 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as Ammonia	0.01 p.p.m.	0.01 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia..	0.02 p.p.m.	0.02 p.p.m.

Oxygen consumed

4 hrs. at 37° C.	0.8 p.p.m.	1.6 p.p.m.
Chlorides	97 p.p.m.	10 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.1 p.p.m.	0.6 p.p.m.
pH Value	6.9	7.9
Colour (Hazen)	9.6	18

General: The waters were wholesome, clear and odourless. Lead and copper absent. Occasional trace of iron.

A == Water supplied in "Old" Wallasey, except Seacombe and Poulton.

B == Water supplied in Poulton, Seacombe, Moreton and Leasowe.
Of the 199 bacteriological examinations conducted by the Water

Department, 33 gave presumptive positive results but none gave positive results to confirmatory tests.

Results of 26 samples taken by public health inspectors of untreated water at the borehole in Seaview Road and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service are as follows:—

Details of Bacteriological Samples

TOWN AREA SUPPLY

(i) Borehole at Seaview Road

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	1	26	26
1-4	7	—	—
5-9	6	—	—
10-20	7	—	—
21-65	5	—	—
	26	26	26

44 samples were taken by public health inspectors from taps of premises within the town area. The sample containing faecal coli was repeated and the water was then found to be satisfactory. A summary of the results is given in the following table:—

(ii) Random Distribution Points

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	2	40	43
1-4	10	4	1
5-9	12	—	—
10-20	8	—	—
21-50	9	—	—
51-100	3	—	—
	44	44	44

One sample of the town supply taken by a public health inspector was submitted for full chemical examination. The result was as follows:

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	.. .. .	144.4
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	.. .. .	1.01
4 hours	.. .. .	1.65
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.06
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.7
Combined chlorine	.. .. .	15.0
Total Hardness	.. .. .	73.0
Iron	.. .. .	None
pH value 7.3		

The water was found to be free from pollution and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Saughall Massie Supply

Dwelling houses in the extreme western end of the borough receive their water supply from the West Cheshire Water Board. This water is obtained from deep wells at the Board's pumping stations and river supply taken from the River Dee at Chester and treated at the Board's Sutton Hall Treatment Works, Great Sutton. On the basis of consumption throughout the entire area supplied by the Board, the total consumption per head per day is 48 gallons, of which 16 gallons are for industry and commerce.

During the year 82 samples of water from the pumping stations were submitted by the Board to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, S.W.1, for bacteriological examination.

The following table gives a summary of the results of the 26 samples taken from the Prenton Pumping Station.

No. of Colonies (on Agar)	No. of Samples		
	3 days at 20°C.	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.
0	2	16	14
1-4	17	7	9
5-9	2	3	3
10-20	2	—	—
21-50	3	—	—
	26	26	26

In all samples, *B. Welchii* was absent from 100 mls., whilst *B. Coli* was present in one sample.

An average of four chemical examinations of the water taken from Prenton Pumping Station is as follows (results in parts per million):—

Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	Clear—Bright
Colour	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
Turbidity	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	Slightly Chlorinous
pH reaction	..	..	..	..	..	7.175
Electric conductivity	..	..	..	..	..	588.75
Chlorine present as Chloride				..	..	81.0
Hardness: Non-carbonate		..	..	..	..	66.25
Carbonate	..	..	..	..	..	183.75
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	250.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	3.675
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.02525
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide		..	..	..	..	25.25
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	..	392.5
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		..	..	..	..	183.75
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.0025
Oxygen absorbed	..	..	..	..	..	0.025
Residual Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.05
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Zinc	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Manganese	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Other Metals	..	..	..	..	..	0.0125

During the year 14 samples of water were taken by public health inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead, for bacteriological examination. One sample having a very high plate count was repeated, giving a satisfactory result.

*Details of Bacteriological Samples***West Cheshire Water Board**

*Samples taken by public health inspectors
at selected distribution points*

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli	Faecal Coli
0	—	11	14
1-4	5	2	—
5-9	4	1	—
10-20	1	—	—
21-50	2	—	—
51-100	1	—	—
768	1	—	—
	14	14	14

One sample of water supplied by the West Cheshire Water Board was taken by a public health inspector and submitted for full chemical examination. The result was as follows:—

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	.. .. .	180.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	.. .. .	0.36
4 hours	.. .. .	0.90
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.04
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	Trace
Combined chlorine	.. .. .	24.5
Total hardness	.. .. .	105
Hardness (non-Carbonate)	.. .. .	47
Hardness (Carbonate)	.. .. .	58
pH value 7.2		

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE**House Drainage**

Visits by public health inspectors in connection with same	.. .. .	549
Drains cleansed from obstruction after service of notice	.. .. .	182
Minor repairs effected to existing drains	.. .. .	32
Entire reconstruction of existing drains	.. .. .	1
Partial reconstruction of existing drains	.. .. .	12
Drain Tests: (a) Smoke	.. .. .	37
(b) Water	.. .. .	3
(c) Colour	.. .. .	24

Cesspools emptied after service of notice	—
Cesspools repaired	—
Cesspools abolished	—
Ditches and watercourses inspected	1
Ditches and streams cleansed	—
Ditches and streams—pollution remedied	—

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatments

Two routine sewer maintenance treatments were again carried out using zinc phosphide and arsenic as the rodenticides. In addition, a further experimental sewer treatment was carried out using Warfarin.

Prior to the first routine treatment involving the use of zinc phosphide, a 10% test baiting of 588 manholes was undertaken. The number of takes—20 complete and no partial—is a measure of the success of the work previously done. 120 manholes were baited as the result of the test and 25 takes, including 14 complete takes, were recorded. The second routine treatment involved baiting 152 manholes; 21 complete and 1 partial takes were recorded.

The experimental treatment using Warfarin included the previous sewer trial area with a number of additional manholes on the fringe selected after test-bait. As a result, 491 manholes were baited and 29 takes (16 complete) were recorded. During the second treatment, 110 manholes were baited when 5 takes were recorded (1 complete).

Surface Infestations

During the year 375 complaints of surface infestation were received compared with 489 in 1957. Details of the inspections and treatments carried out are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 365 separate treatments were carried out at 323 premises by rodent operatives of the Public Health Department. 296 of these premises were treated once in the year, while reinfestation involving two treatments occurred in 20 premises; three treatments were required at 4 premises, four treatments at 1 premises and 8 treatments at 1 premises. The multiple treatments were invariably due to reinfestations. Warfarin has come to be accepted as the basic rat poison. During the year it was used in all except 5 of the 365 treatments by council rodent operatives. Reinspections have been carried out on the first, third, seventh, eleventh and fourteenth days, a system which was discussed in the annual report for 1952.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Agricultural	All other (incl. Business & Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	233	30,352	55	3,909	34,549
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification or (b) survey under Damage by Pests Act (c) otherwise, i.e. when visited primarily for some other purpose ...	(a) 25	280	—	70	375
	(b) 10	696	7	90	803
	(c) 305	12,598	Nil	6,764	19,667
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats ...	Major 1	Nil	1	1	3
	Minor 10	89	4	26	129
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice ...	23	146	Nil	50	219
V. Number of infested properties (under III & IV) treated by the Local Authority ...	34	214	5	70	323
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:					
(1) Treatment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Numbers of "block" control schemes carried out ...	—	—	—	—	3

NOTES

Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. Council houses are included under Dwelling Houses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade are included under Business or Industrial Premises.
Sewers are not included.

Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production are included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises, otherwise they are entered separately.

Note 3. II, III, IV and V excepting II (c) relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note 1 and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatment at each property.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING POOLS

37 visits of inspection were made to the council's four swimming baths by public health inspectors, compared with 79 in 1957. Tests for residual chlorine amounted to 27, samples for bacteriological examination numbered 71 or 56 less than during the previous year.

At Guinea Gap first class bath 10 tests for chlorine were made, the average result being 0.84 parts per million at the inlet and 0.68 parts per million at the outlet. The corresponding averages of 10 tests at the 2nd class bath were 0.94 and 0.91 parts per million.

The maintenance of residual chlorine in the open air pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive is more difficult. At New Brighton pool the average of 4 checks gives inlet contents of 0.25 parts per million on the east side and 0.18 on the west side, with only a trace at the outlet. At Derby Pool 3 tests were done and the average residual chlorine was 1.0 and 0.1 parts per million at the inlet and centre of the pool, with only a trace at the outlet. The results of the chlorine tests at the different pools are consistent with the results of bacteriological examinations of the water, details of which are tabulated below:—

Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	—	12	12
1-4	4	—	—
5-9	1	—	—
10-19	4	—	—
20-49	2	—	—
50-99	1	—	—
	12	12	12

New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	—	11	11
1-4	1	—	—
5-9	2	—	1
10-19	1	1	—
20-30	7	—	—
126	1	—	—
	12	12	12

Guinea Gap Baths

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	2	47	47
1-4	10	—	—
5-9	11	—	—
10-19	8	—	—
20-49	9	—	—
50-99	7	—	—
	47	47	47

Chemical Examination—Specimen Analysis

Derby Pool

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	..	..	..	26,880.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	..	..	..	0.49
4 hours	..	..	..	0.82
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	0.12
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	0.01
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	Traces
Combined chlorine	..	..	..	15,600.0
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	0.10
pH value	..	..	..	7.2

This water is quite satisfactory for swimming bath purposes

AIR POLLUTION

Dark Smoke

In Wallasey, the more limited problem of industrial smoke is receiving continual attention. On the 1st June, 1958, The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations came into operation giving the local authority vastly improved powers to control smoke emissions. Later in the year special Regulations were published in relation to smoke from shipping, the enforcement of which became the responsibility of the Liverpool Port Health Authority. Observations on shipping were carried out by Wallasey's public health inspectors, and offending vessels referred to the Liverpool Port Health Authority for attention.

Measures to reduce smoke will often bring substantial fuel savings and surveys carried out by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service suggest that improved fuel methods, if applied to all the boilers of the Lancashire type throughout the country, would save 3,000 tons of coal a year. In some instances, the capital cost would be recovered by fuel savings within a year.

Clean Air Exhibition

This exhibition formed part of the North West Clean Air Campaign and was held in the Civic Hall from 4th to 7th March, 1958. The campaign, sponsored by the National Society for Clean Air, represented a concerted effort by major local authorities, in one of the larger "black areas" in Britain, to stamp out smoke pollution. Towns which participated included Birkenhead, Bolton Bootle Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, St. Helens, Salford, Stockport, Warrington and Wigan. The exhibition in Wallasey was staged with the co-operation of:

Wallasey Corporation.
 National Society for Clean Air.
 The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation.
 The North Western Gas Board.
 The Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board.
 The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
 The Coal Utilisation Council.
 The British Oil Burner Manufacturers Association.

Over 17,000 leaflets advertising the exhibition were distributed to the residents of the town, including all those living in the proposed Moreton Smoke Control Area. Posters were also displayed on Corporation buses and articles published in local newspapers. In addition, arrangements were made for conducted parties of school children to be shown the exhibits; a poster competition on the theme of Clean Air also assisted in stimulating interest. During exhibition week, three special meetings were held by representatives of the Women's Advisory Council on Solid Fuel, the North Western Gas Board and by Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board. For a period of seven days the Electricity and Gas Boards, and the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation kept mobile exhibits on the open site at Chadwick Street, Moreton.

The success of the exhibition more than justified the considerable effort expended in its organisation. The exhibition and its attendant publicity brought this important subject home to householders and industrialists, presented the facts in an interesting manner, and attempted to stimulate action. It is, however, only the first step in a long campaign. As the Beaver Committee said: "Real improvement can be secured only by a continuous programme urgently and insistently carried out over a number of years" calling for "a combined effort by many different interests" and "continuous propaganda and education".

Smoke Control Areas

During the year, preparatory work was undertaken in respect of two smoke control areas. The Wallasey (Church Street) Smoke Control Order No. 1 was made on the 4th December, 1958, and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The area comprises 10.56 acres on which are being constructed 210 units of accommodation; a number of existing premises are included in the area. The Order was confirmed by the Minister without modification, and will come into operation on 1st October, 1959. In the meantime, the Council agreed that all new tenants should use only smokeless fuels, and this requirement has formed part of all new tenancy agreements.

Summary of Observations and Visits

No. of formal (half-hourly) smoke observations	..	..	65
No. of casual smoke observations	..	..	204
No. of visits to boiler-houses	..	..	46
No. of interviews	..	..	34
No. of nuisances abated	..	..	—
No. of boiler plants improved	..	..	2
No. of visits to deposit gauges	..	..	80
No. of visits to proposed smoke control areas	..	..	391

Measurement of Air Pollution

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the scientific measurement of air pollution, for this reveals not only monthly and seasonal variations, but long-term changes as well. The readings from a sufficient number of gauges and instruments allow the size of the problem to be appraised and compared and the effects of abatement programmes measured. About seven in every eight of the "black area" authorities maintain measuring apparatus; in "other areas" less than half do so. In Wallasey four deposit gauges are maintained for the measurement of soot-fall, and five gauges for measuring the concentration of sulphur in the atmosphere.

Station	Rainfall		Total Dissolved Matter		Total Undissolved Matter		Total Solids	
	M.M.		Tons per sq. mile per month					
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Dakdale Road Oct., 1957— March, 1958	69		12.19		14.83		27.02	
April, 1958— Sept., 1958		83.1		6.78		12.49		19.28
Gorsedale Road School Oct., 1957— March, 1958	66.8		9.62		10.09		19.71	
April, 1958— Sept., 1958		78.6		7.67		7.83		15.51
Saughall Massie Oct., 1957— March., 1958	61.5		5.85		2.41		8.26	
April, 1958— Sept., 1958		74		3.88		2.21		6.10
Seaview Road Oct., 1957— March, 1958	65.5		10.09		7.84		17.93	
April, 1958— Sept., 1958		90.8		5.71		6.60		12.31

Table 2
Mean Monthly Rates of Total Deposits for Winter and Summer Periods
October, 1957—September, 1958

Town	Station	Total Solids	
		Tons per sq. mile per month	
		Winter	Summer
Wallasey	Oakdale Road	27.02	19.28
	Gorsedale Road School	19.71	15.51
	Saughall Massie	8.26	6.10
	Seaview Road	17.93	12.31
Manchester	Philips Park	17.81	27.11
Liverpool	Aigburth Vale	11.59	10.75
Brixham	Rea Barn	8.66	7.18

Table 3
Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method for
Winter and Summer Periods, October, 1957—September, 1958.
Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as
 $\text{Mg.SO}_3/\text{day}/100 \text{ Cm}^2$.

Station	Winter Period	Summer Period	Oct., 1957 Sept., 1958
Oakdale Road Oct., 1957—March, 1958 April 1958—September, 1958	3.44	1.95	2.69
Gorsedale Road School Oct., 1957—March, 1958 April, 1958—September, 1958	3.26	1.89	2.58
Saughall Massie Oct., 1957—March, 1958 April, 1958—September, 1958	1.51	0.84	1.17
Seaview Road Oct., 1957—March, 1958 April, 1958—September, 1958	3.02	1.85	2.44
Town Hall, Wallasey Oct., 1957—March, 1958 April, 1958—September, 1958	7.73	3.54	5.63
Bitterne Reservoir, Southampton Oct., 1957—March, 1958 April, 1958—September, 1958	1.11	0.50	0.80

NOTE

- (1) In the above classification the figure for the winter period consists of an average of the recordings for the months of October, 1957, to March, 1958. The figure for the summer period consist of an average of the recordings for the months of April, 1958, to September 1958.
- (2) The Philips Park Station records the greatest degree of pollution of a number of stations in Manchester; it is situated in close proximity to large scale electricity, gas and colliery undertakings in addition to many other works from which atmospheric pollution may arise.

Average Total Deposit Per Square Mile of the Borough Per Year
October, 1957—September, 1958—189.23 tons

DISINFESTATION

Benzine hexachloride in kerosene has been used for the majority of infestations of cockroaches. In addition to the work done by the Corporation's operator, details of which are set out below, surveillance was exercised over the hydrogen cyanide fumigation of a flour mill.

Disinfestation

Inspections

(1) No. of complaints investigated	..	..	..	202
(2) No. of private houses inspected as a result of (1)	..			110
(3) No. of local authority houses inspected as a result of (1)				49
(4) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected as a result of (1)	..	..	..	43
(5) No. of premises found to be verminous:				
(a) Bed Bugs	..	..	..	22
(b) Fleas	..	..	..	23
(c) Cockroaches	..	..	..	104
(d) Other Vermin	..	..	..	53
				202

Notices Served and Abated

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Treated By L.A.</i>	<i>Abated Privately</i>
(6) Total No. of notices to disinfest given verbally	7	2	5
(7) Total No. of preliminary notices in writing	7	—	7
(8) Total No. of statutory notices	2	—	2
	16	2	14

Treatment by Council's Operative

(9) No. of treatments on repayment	..	..	..	377
(10) No. of treatments without charge	..	..	..	10
(11) Total No. of treatments	..	..	..	387
(12) No. of premises covered by treatments outlined in (11)				205
(13) No. of treatments with D.D.T. Spray	..	..		60
(14) No. of treatments with other spray insecticides	..			323
(15) No. of treatments with other methods	..	..		4
				387
(16) Fees received, £183 0s. 10d.				

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

During this, the fifth year of the administration of the Act, 4 samples were submitted to prescribed analysis, and were found to comply with the prescribed standards of cleanliness.

Type of Filling Material

							<i>No. of Samples</i>
B.S.S. 1425: 1951							
Cotton Felt	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Washed Flock	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coir Fibre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B.S.S. 1762: 1951							
Woollen Mixture Felt	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Thirteen premises are registered under the Act. In the main they are occupied by upholsterers whose main business is the repair or refilling of upholstered articles of furniture.

CONTROL OF CAMPING

Sixty-nine visits were made to licensed sites during the year.

Nine private sites and one Corporation site were licensed from the end of March until the first week in October. Licences were also granted in two cases for the stationing of single caravans on land for short periods. In addition to the above, branches of the Caravan Club held three camps on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of licences relating to sites issued during 1958	..	12
No. of licences relating to sites refused during 1958	..	Nil
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1958		3
No. of visits to unlicensed land	.. .. .	24
No. of visits to licensed land	.. .. .	69
Inspection of structures	.. .. .	1,168
Nuisances abated after notice	.. .. .	—

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

Four new applications for licences to keep pet shops were received and approved. The total number of pet shops is 21, which is a disproportionately high number for the size of the town. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved by the Council. These conditions are based on local conditions, regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops	.. .. .	43
„ other premises	.. .. .	36
Notices served	.. .. .	—
Stable manure pits, cleansed	.. .. .	—
„ „ repaired or renewed	.. .. .	—
Piggeries cleansed or whitewashed	.. .. .	—
Piggeries repaired or reconstructed	.. .. .	—
Other animal nuisances abated	.. .. .	—

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Nuisances detected</i>
Schools	64	—	1
Cinemas, dance halls, etc.	18	1	2
Sub-let rooms	68	—	—
Public conveniences	112	—	1
Local Land Charges (search)	1,651	—	—
Measurements of rooms for permitted numbers	310		
Interviews with building contractors ..	709		
Offensive trades	121		
Canal boats inspected	—		
Other Visits	2,749		

PART VI.

Welfare Services
National Assistance Act, 1948

WELFARE SERVICES, 1958

Residential Accommodation

The three Hostels "Lamorna", "Redcliffe", and "Newholme" were, as usual, filled to capacity for most of the year. Any vacancies which arose were immediately filled, due to the desperate need for this type of accommodation.

At the end of the year there were 100 people on the Waiting List for hostel accommodation, compared with 78 at the beginning.

The planning of the new 50 bed hostel for the more infirm at Leasowe has progressed favourably, and it looks as if the building of same will commence in the foreseeable future.

Yet another 18 bedded hostel is also visualised by the Department. It is hoped that this too will materialise in the not too distant future.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by, or on behalf of, the Council in 1958.

				No. <i>resident</i> <i>on 1.1.58</i>	<i>Admissions</i> <i>during</i> <i>1958</i>	<i>Discharges</i> <i>during</i> <i>1958</i>	No. <i>resident on</i> <i>31.12.58</i>
"Newholme"	..	..	..	41	20	22	39
"Lamorna"	..	..	..	18	4	3	19
"Redcliffe"	..	..	..	18	1	1	18
David Lewis Epileptic Colony	..			3	—	—	3
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	..			3	2	—	5
Langho Epileptic Colony	..			1	—	1	—
Turner Memorial Home of Rest for Cripples	..	..	..	4	5	2	7
Alne Hall, York	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
Maryland, Formby	..	..		1	—	—	1
Holm Hill, West Kirby	..	..		3	1	—	4
Southlands, Penketh	..	..		3	—	2	1
Salvation Army Home "Wick- sted" Hall	..	..	..	—	2	1	1
Old Peoples Hostel, Liverpool	..			1	—	—	1
Bannow, St. Leonards	..	..		1	—	1	—
Leeds House, New Brighton	..			2	—	2	—
Charles Best House (Diabetics) Parkgate	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
"Trepassey" Heswall	..	..		—	1	1	—
Reception Centre, Martins Lane				—	133	133	—
4 Tower St., Lower Flat	..			4	—	—	4
4 Tower St., Upper Flat	..			4	—	—	4
8 Tower St., Lower Flat	..			4	—	—	4
8 Tower St., Upper Flat	..			4	—	—	4
8 Church Rd., Flat A	..	..		6	—	—	6
8 Church Rd., Flat B	..	..		8	5	9	4
8 Church Rd., Flat C	..	..		4	—	—	4
10 Church Rd., Flat A	..	..		5	5	5	5
10 Church Rd., Flat B	..	..		5	2	—	7
10 Church Rd., Flat C	..	..		5	6	5	6
Totals	..	..		150	190	190	150

Temporary Accommodation

The ten sub-standard flats in Tower Street and Church Road have again been full during most of the year. The turnover of occupants is negligible despite constant reminders to the occupants that they are living in temporary accommodation, and must not relax in their efforts to find alternative accommodation.

The majority of the families occupying these premises are in fact housing cases, having been unsuccessful in their search for accommodation when they were evicted originally. In brief, the continued shortage of houses to rent accounts for their plight. During the year only one of the families in the flats became in arrears with their payments for accommodation.

Since its opening in February the Reception Centre at 51 Martins Lane, has been kept steadily busy throughout the year, having provided accommodation for 133 persons by the end of the year. Indeed, one wonders how these unfortunate people would have fared if it had not been for the Reception Centre. It has been found possible to make the residents stay for very short periods except in some difficult cases where several weeks accommodation had to be given.

15 Percy Road

The family which occupied this house reduced to a figure which could be offered accommodation in one of the Church Road flats. This accommodation was offered and accepted, and the aforesaid family took up residence at Church Road.

Another large family is now in occupation of 15 Percy Road.

Registration of Old Person's Homes

There were at the end of 1958 five homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948)

The elderly woman removed by Magistrate's Order to Part III Accommodation in 1954 is still accommodated. There were no new cases of compulsory removal during the year.

Burial of the Dead

During the year one burial was carried out in a case where no other arrangements could be made. The cost of the burial was recovered.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of moveable property of persons when they enter homes or hospitals if no suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored at 42/44 Church Street, small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the Patient's estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require in dealing with these cases.

Recovery of Expenses from Persons liable to maintain Dependants

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings

The summer coach outing this year was to Southport. The weather was fairly kind, and the old people, after partaking of an enjoyable meal, were taken to the Promenade where those who wished to either sat on the promenade seats or strolled through the magnificent laid out public gardens.

The trip was a shorter one than previous years, and gave the old folk more time to look around the resort visited. On the whole the trip was enjoyed by all concerned.

At Christmas the residents were entertained on a number of occasions by groups of amateur entertainers.

Gifts of fruit, flowers, sweets, reading matter and other articles to brighten up the lives of the Old Folk were gratefully accepted from Schools, Churches, and individuals, particularly at Christmas and Harvest Festival.

Community Welfare

The problem of old people with no relatives to help or care for them is as acute as ever, and must not be ignored. These old folk fall into roughly three categories.

The first is the type which are admitted to Part III Accommodation when vacancies occur. Secondly there are those who are unable to fulfil the medical requirements necessary for Part III Accommodation. This seems an ironical situation as the people who cannot fulfil these conditions are not really fit to be left alone at all, yet unfortunately this does happen. There are large Waiting Lists for the Chronic Sick Wards of the hospitals, which would normally accept these cases.

The third category, and the great majority, are old people who do not want or need residential accommodation, preferring the independence of their own homes. Many of these people manage very well, although some sort of outside assistance makes all the difference to them. Assistance such as regular visits, shopping, and help with domestic work.

As usual the Wallasey Voluntary Old Peoples Welfare Committee and the Women's Voluntary Service have continued their excellent work throughout the year, but even so, more assistance should be given by relatives and individuals.

The Meals-on-Wheels Service operated by the Women's Voluntary Service continues its excellent work and is used widely throughout the Borough, giving hot meals to those who would possibly have gone without them through age or infirmity.

There still seems to be no end to the continued demand for hostel accommodation, the waiting list at the end of the year being longer than at the beginning.

This of course is to be expected as the proportion of old people in the community is steadily increasing, a fact which must be borne in mind by Local Authorities in their future plans for communal welfare.

BLIND WELFARE

Registration of Blind Persons

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1958, 48 people were examined by Mr. W. Dunlop Hamilton, of these 34 were found to be blind.

Of the remaining 14, 11 were placed on the Observation Register for Partially Sighted, 2 re-examined and 1 not blind.

Of the 34 certified blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups:—

0 years	..	..	..	..	..	1
40-49	„	..	..	..	..	1
60-64	„	..	..	..	..	4
65-69	„	..	..	..	..	2
70-79	„	..	..	..	..	12
80-84	„	..	..	..	..	6
85-89	„	..	..	..	..	8
						34

Statement re: Incidence of Blindness in Registered New Cases

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>		
	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended			
(a) No treatment	5	7	13
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical)	5	2	2
(ii) Number of cases registered during the year at (a) and (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment	5	—	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	..	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—		
(a) Vision lost		Nil
(b) Vision impaired		Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	..	Nil

	M.	F.	Total
No. on Register at 1st January, 1958 ..	103	130	233
No. added during year:—			
New cases	12	22	34
Transfers from other towns	7	1	8
	122	153	275
Less No. of Removals from Register owing to:—			
Leaving Wallasey	4	5	9
Deaths	13	8	21
	17	13	30
	105	140	245

From 1st January to 31st December, 1958, two certificated Home Teachers were employed.

During the year, 3,672 visits were made to Blind Persons. In addition to these visits, the Home Teachers attended 14 Social Functions given by organisations on behalf of the blind.

74 classes teaching Occupational Therapy were held during the year. Evening and afternoon classes are held in the Friends Meeting House, and a keen interest is shown by all who attend.

The following crafts are taught:—

Seagrass seating, Somic seating, String bag making, Rug making, Basketry, Bath Mats, Knitting, Raffia Work, and Weaving.

At the Fete and Gala held at Central Park, Wallasey, in July, 1958, approximately £20 worth of articles made by the blind were sold.

Handicrafts, Braille, and Moon have been taught to blind people in their homes.

Nine blind people, accompanied by the two Home Teachers, went to Manchester in May, 1958, to take part in the Annual Braille Reading Competiton organised by the National Library for the Blind. Three of the nine were successful in winning prizes, one a 78 year old man won the "Mouat Jones" Cup, being the highest award of the competition.

Holidays have been arranged for a number of blind people to spend a week or fortnight in Holiday Homes for the Blind at Southport, Harrogate and Blackpool. A totally deaf-blind man accompanied by a Home Teacher enjoyed one week's holiday at Bridlington, and the Authority helped financially.

Training and Employment

A man, a St. Dunstaner, completed his training at the Training College, Brighton, and has commenced work as a Telephonist with a Liverpool firm.

A man completed his training at the Royal National Institute for the Blind Training College, London, for training as a Recorder Typist, and is hoping to commence work in the near future.

One man has been awarded a grant by the Education Committee towards the cost of lessons in German, for the Advanced Level Examination.

A 19 year old boy was admitted to Torquay for a three months' course of Industrial Rehabilitation, and is now receiving private tuition through the auspices of the Education Committee to study the necessary subjects for him to gain admittance to a University, as he hopes to become a Solicitor. The boy was successful in being awarded the Proficiency Certificate in Braille Writing by the Royal National Institute for the Blind, London, after three months tuition from the Home Teacher.

A blind lady's guide dog has been returned to The Guide Dog Association for the Blind, Exeter, as the Chief Controller considered the work most unsatisfactory.

Welfare Services for the Partially Sighted National Assistance Act, 1948

There are 47 persons on the Observation Register for the Partially Sighted. During the year 69 visits were made to Partially Sighted persons.

People on this register are permitted to attend Handicraft Classes and social functions held for the blind.

A man has been successful in obtaining work as a labourer with a local firm.

A boy aged 18 was found employment at a local engineering works, but left of his own accord after 3 days. At present he is unemployed.

Talking Book Machines

Four Talking Book Machines are distributed to blind people in their homes for three monthly periods.

Wireless Sets

The British Wireless for the Blind generously allocated 15 new V.H.F. Bush models, and 3 Bush D.A.C. 10 Mains Wireless sets to the blind in Wallasey.

Free Travel Vouchers

Through the courtesy of the Wallasey Motor Bus and Ferry Committees, Registered Blind Persons still continue to receive travel vouchers enabling them to travel free on the buses and ferries.

During the year 1958, the Crosville Motor Bus Company have kindly sent 18 bus passes at reduced fare for Wallasey blind persons.

The North Wales Steamship Company allowed the blind persons to travel on the Llandudno boats at a reduced rate. All these facilities are greatly appreciated.

Voluntary Organisations

A number of blind persons have benefited by the Meals-on-Wheels Service organised by the Women's Voluntary Service.

The Women's Voluntary Service have also kindly acted as escorts to the blind people.

The Voluntary Blind Welfare Committee hold socials weekly, and organise an annual outing and a Christmas Party for all the blind in Wallasey.

Thanks are due to all those Voluntary Agencies who have given their services to the blind of Wallasey, i.e., Social Functions, Theatre Tickets, and Gifts, in the past twelve months, also to members of the Rotary Club who have conveyed many people to and from these functions.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons (other than Blind and Partially Sighted)

During the year 1958, 181 new cases have been added to the Registers of Handicapped Persons. In addition to the requirements concerning registration, 1,004 domiciliary visits were made, 24 escorts and visits to patients in hospitals and 92 social clubs and functions attended. The elderly and housebound who are disabled have been specially cared for, particularly those living alone. There is a notable improvement in the morale of hitherto neglected cases in appreciation of the fact that the Local Authority is taking an interest in their condition.

Voluntary effort and public interest has been stimulated on behalf of handicapped persons by the Welfare Department and the use of social centres encouraged.

Appliances and personal aids have been provided in order to mitigate the difficulties caused by physical disabilities and in June 1958 the Geoffrey Peto Exhibition of Aids for the Disabled visited Wallasey. The mobile van was accommodated at Health Centres and the Spastic Association Centre for three days, and arrangements made to convey patients to the exhibition by voluntary helpers.

Wheel chairs and invalid tricycles are provided free by the Ministry of Health on the recommendation of a consultant, but the Welfare Department is called upon to meet the cost of structural alterations in connection with the erection of storage sheds. Removable wooden ramps, handrails, etc., have been installed in private homes to enable the patients concerned to be more independent.

Holidays have been arranged in private accommodation where facilities for the disabled are available. Transport has been provided by the Local Authority as well as voluntary bodies.

Diversiory homework for the severely handicapped has been taught and it is intended that this service will be increased. 1959 will see the commencement of a weekly handicraft class at a centre, when transport will be available for non-mobile cases.

Permanent residence has been provided at the following Homes, i.e.

Turner Memorial Home of Rest, Liverpool	..	3	patients
Cheshire Home, Alne Hall, York	..	1	„
Maghull Homes for Epileptics, Maghull	..	2	„
Charles Best Home for Diabetics, Wirral	..	2	„

Financial responsibility has been accepted in each case by the Welfare Committee.

There is great difficulty in obtaining permanent residential accommodation for the younger disabled. Requests are received from patients who are unemployable, and who have no relations to look after them. Whilst the accommodation in the Cheshire Foundation Homes for the Sick is slightly increasing, the waiting lists are long. Chronic sick wards in hospitals do not constitute the ideal environment for even middle-aged handicapped persons.

Training and Employment

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1958, has now reduced the minimum age for vocational training and industrial rehabilitation from sixteen to fifteen to allow of their being included.

The Ministry of Labour are responsible for placing the disabled in employment—many are placed in open employment, some in sheltered employment and others receive vocational training in Clerical and Commercial subjects. Industrial Rehabilitation Units are attended by male and female handicapped persons.

The Wallasey Remploy Factory employs 64 severely disabled persons (including 20 ex-service people).

The Anne Glassey Workshop accommodates seven disabled persons permanently. Two tubercular women and eight men are undergoing sheltered training at the Workshop. Men are being trained in Sock Machine Knitting and women in Flat Machine Knitting. The Wallasey Welfare Committee propose to make a financial grant to augment the wages of the seven permanent employees at the Workshop.

The Sir Robert Jones Workshop, Liverpool, employs one Wallasey male epileptic as a poster compositor, his wages being augmented by the Wallasey Welfare Committee.

Voluntary Organisations and Social Clubs

The Meals on Wheels Scheme organised by the Women's Voluntary Service is proving beneficial to many handicapped people and their Clothing is called upon for necessitous cases.

The membership of the Hard of Hearing Club at Hale Road (premises provided by the Local Authority) remains steadily at 36; lip reading classes are held each week. Two courses for the deaf were held at Burton Manor, Wirral in 1958, Wallasey Club members attending. Further courses are being planned.

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society and the Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul receive a per capita grant in respect of deaf Wallasey residents. Their trained welfare officers visit and appropriate literature is sent from time to time. The institute at Princes Way, Liverpool, is open every day and provides entertainment, whist drives and dances. This social centre is open to all Merseyside residents, many attending from Wallasey.

The Wallasey Spastic Association now hold three occupational therapy classes each week, where patients, both children and adult, are taught by qualified handicraft teachers.

The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association fills a need in the social life of handicapped persons in the area. The members now number over 100 and the rallies, outings and social events are well attended. During the last year a River Cruise, three motor coach trips and a Christmas Dinner and Entertainment were arranged. The Wallasey Rotary Club and Women's Voluntary Service have provided transport in addition to the Local Authority, and the St. Johns Ambulance Association give their help at all times. This social club for the disabled use premises for their weekly meetings provided by the Welfare Committee.

The Welfare Committee is represented on the following Committees:—

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.

The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Liverpool Council of Social Service.

The Wallasey Disablement Advisory Committee. (Ministry of Labour).

Statistics of Registration

Register of Handicapped Persons

				Aged 16—64 yrs.		65 yrs. and over		
				Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaf	..	..	..	27	26	6	4	63
Hard of Hearing			..	14	11	6	4	35
Under 16 yrs.								
				Males	Females			
General								
Classes	1	1		347	132	37	4	522
								620

Observation Register

	122	39	5	1	167
--	-----	----	---	---	-----

Included in the "General Classes" above are spastics and epileptics over school age:—

	Employed	Unemployed	In Homes	Totals
Spastics				
Males	3	—	1	4
Females	2	2	—	4
				8
Epileptics				
Males	9	5	3	17
Females	5	2	5	12
				29

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



Report

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer
For the Year 1958

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD., BIRKENHEAD.

1959

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:
Dr. H. W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:
Dr. W. F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:
Dr. E. J. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Dr. ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal School Dental Officer:
Mr. C. J. LUYA, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:
Mr. W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.
Mr. E. G. MASON, L.D.S.
Miss A. P. FARRELL, B.D.S. (Part-time)
Mr. L. F. BURROWS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Part-time from 25.4.58)

Dental Attendants:
Miss A. M. BARBER
Mrs. E. M. BROWNE
Miss P. BERGIN
Mrs. M. B. BOOTH (Part-time)
Mrs. U. BROWN (Part-time)

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:
Mrs. A. PARKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (To 8.7.58)
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (From 8.7.58)

Health Visitors/School Nurses:
Miss E. A. TEGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss A. J. EDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss C. E. MURRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Mrs. W. DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss M. E. ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E. M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss K. E. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate
Miss I. D. BELLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (To 8.7.58)
Mrs. M. KEANE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
Miss P. M. REPTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate (from 5.9.58)
Mrs. M. E. GALLIMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time from 10.2.58)

Visiting Specialists:
Mr. W. D. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic Specialist to 2.4.58)
Mr. J. D. ELLIOTT EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic Specialist from 2.4.58)
Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M., Ortho. (Orthopaedic Spec.)
Dr. G. EGAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Psychiatrist)

Physiotherapists:
Mr. K. JONES, M.C.S.P.
Miss U. BROWN, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist:
Miss V. M. SMYTH

Educational Psychologist:
Mr. J. McLEOD, B.Sc., Ed.B.

Social Worker:
Mrs. U. BARRETT-LENNARD (Diploma in Social Science)

Administrative Staff:
Mr. S. D. LAWSON
Mrs. M. FRANCE
Mrs. P. BEVERS
Mrs. B. H. MAUNDER (Part-time)

Town Hall,
Wallasey,
May, 1959.

To:—The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the School Health Service for the year 1958.

There have been two changes in the staff during the year. Mr. Dunlop Hamilton, Ophthalmic Specialist, retired at the end of March after thirteen years good service. His place has been taken by Mr. Elliot Edwards. The opportunity was taken at the time of the change over to increase the number of sessions to four a fortnight instead of three, in order to reduce the waiting list for the ophthalmic clinic.

Mrs. A. Parkinson, Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse, retired at the end of June after fourteen years excellent service for the Corporation.

In the autumn, the new Clare Mount School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children, to which Dr. Christian refers in his section of the Report, was opened. It is to be hoped that before long a new school will be provided to replace the rather unsuitable old and worn out building in Elleray Park, which is the present special school for the physically handicapped and delicate.

Looking at the Tables at the end of the Report, it will be seen that the number of children medically examined during the year shows a reduction on the number examined in 1957. This is accounted for by your School Medical Officers devoting more time to anti-poliomyelitis vaccination sessions during the year.

I need not report in detail on each section of the service, as each of the School Medical Officers, the Principal School Dental Officer, the visiting specialists and other members of the staff of the School Health Service, and of the staff of the Education Department, who are responsible for particular activities, have commented on the work for which he or she is responsible.

Finally, I should like to thank the Director of Education and his staff for their co-operation and the members of the Education Committee for their sympathetic consideration and interest in the matters affecting the School Health Service.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,
Principal School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1958

Dr. Christian, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer makes the following observations:—

The principal activities of the medical staff of the Health Department when engaged on School Health Service work are as follows:—

- (a) The medical inspection of schoolchildren in specified age groups together with the re-inspection of those found at previous inspections with defects requiring treatment or observation.
- (b) Attendance weekly at school clinics to examine children referred for consultation by family doctors, school teachers, the Educational Psychologist, the Children's Officer, etc. These clinic sessions also provide an opportunity for the school doctor to examine more fully, children found at school inspections suffering from defects which cannot be adequately investigated on school premises. In addition advice is given on the treatment of those children who attend with minor ailments.
- (c) Regular visits to the two Day Special Schools in Wallasey to examine the children in attendance and to advise on any special measures necessary to enable them to benefit fully from the education provided.
- (d) The formal ascertainment of handicapped children from the age of 2 years. Some of these children, especially the Blind, the Deaf and the severely subnormal require special provision to be made for their needs before they reach compulsory school age, the remainder may be recommended for education in ordinary schools, special day schools or special residential schools after they reach school age.
- (e) The examination of certain backward children before they leave school to ascertain whether they will need some form of supervision after leaving school and in appropriate cases to recommend supervision by the Mental Welfare Officers of the Health Department. These children lack foresight and ability to manage their affairs satisfactorily.
- (f) The testing of thirteen year old children in school for evidence of tuberculin sensitivity and the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of those showing no sensitivity. This vaccine will protect the children from tuberculosis for a number of years after leaving school. The number of children vaccinated in 1958 is shown on page xviii.
- (g) The inoculation of children to protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.
- (h) The medical examination of intending teachers before they enter training colleges and of qualified teachers when they move from one authority to another.
- (i) The medical examination for superannuation purposes of certain employees of the Education Department.
- (j) The medical examination at school clinics of children wishing to take up out of school employment, to take part in public entertainments or to go to school camps.

On pages xxiii—xxxiii at the end of this report will be found the statistics relating to the work outlined above. As you will see from these returns the number of schoolchildren medically inspected at Periodic Inspections during the year was 3,429 and of these 3,420 or 99.74% were considered to have a satisfactory general condition and 9 or 0.26% to have an unsatisfactory general condition. Last year the corresponding figures were 3,934 or 99% with a satisfactory general condition and 41 or 1% with an unsatisfactory general condition. From the commencement of the next school year in September 1959 it is proposed to examine children during their first year in Secondary Grammar, Secondary Technical and Secondary Modern Schools instead of during their last in Junior Schools but the other groups will continue to be examined as before, namely, as soon as possible after entry to the Infant Schools and shortly before leaving the Secondary Grammar, Secondary Technical and Secondary Modern Schools. The statistics cannot show adequately the effectiveness of the work of the school medical officers as for example the considerable amount of individual health education which is part and parcel of their work in schools and clinics. In addition the medical officers are available to give talks on health subjects to parent-teachers associations.

A large number of children with warts were again referred for treatment with carbon dioxide snow. In nearly all cases a cure was effected relatively quickly when compared with the time taken to cure warts using only wart paste and plaster. The number of children treated with CO₂ snow for warts during the year was 446.

As I stated in last year's Reports children should not wear borrowed footwear and should take precaution to avoid infection when visiting swimming pools.

During the year I visited the homes of those children who are so handicapped that they have to be educated at home. In this connection fourteen visits were paid during the year. The parents of these children are very appreciative of this educational provision.

Finally I would like to mention the fact that in September 1958 the Clare Mount Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children was moved from its old premises in Withens Lane to a completely new school in Claremount Road. The new school with its light and airy assembly hall and classrooms, has its own kitchen, thus enabling the meals for the pupils to be prepared on the premises. In addition there is a woodwork room, a library and a flat for training the girls in home management. These provisions will I am sure prove highly beneficial to the children who attend.

Dr. O'Reilly, School Medical Officer, makes the following observations:—

Last year showed further advances in the health and well-being of the school children. They were bigger and stronger, cleaner and better dressed. They appeared more secure and self-confident. This latter improvement is probably due partly to the fact that most parents can now afford to give their children more tangible proofs of their affection. Very many of the older ones own fountain pens, watches and bicycles and other tokens of parental care and thought; and ownership itself produces a sense of responsibility and develops the personality.

Now that everyone has enough to eat, the deficiency diseases are disappearing and the occasional cases of nutritional anaemia and avitaminosis which we met were caused by children deliberately refusing essential elements of diet, like vegetables and fats. This is seen very frequently in the junior schools, but by the time that boys and girls have reached the age of fourteen they have usually outgrown this phase of their development.

One of the troubles which seemed to me to be more severe and widespread than previously, is the acne of adolescence. It is a real cause of embarrassment and unhappiness to many children just when they are beginning to take an interest in their appearance and are at an unstable period in their growth. We still have no reliable treatment for this condition.

The campaign for anti-poliomyelitis vaccination has temporarily reduced concentration on the audiometric survey. In this matter of hearing also, the tests have shown an improvement and the number of those with permanent defects of hearing was found to have fallen below 0.4%.

Dr. Grant, School Medical Officer, makes the following observations:—

The work of the School Health Service, together with its clerical, nursing and medical staff, marches on, without trumpet or fanfare and without much change but its unspectacular progress is steadily maintained and contributes, I think, to a slow but sure improvement in the standard of the physical and mental well-being of the school population of Wallasey.

Nutrition is good on the whole—sometimes too good. There are now, I think, as many children who are overweight as those who are underweight and it is not easy to persuade the fat child, or its mother, that excessive pounds, nay even stones, are not necessarily a sign of good health and that an endeavour should be made to curb this rising weight by restricting the intake of the offending carbohydrates. One is invariably told that the child is a small eater but careful probing reveals, only too frequently, that the diet is poorly balanced and errs too generously on the side of starch and sugar. Examination of the female leavers at the Grammar and Secondary Schools reveals many who weight 12 stone or more and I frequently have to explode the popular fallacy that this is only due to “puppy fat” which will melt away in the months to come. This degree of obesity leads to deformities such as knock-knees and flat feet, which, combined with the dreadful present-day fashion of wearing “casuals” provides quite a difficult problem for the orthopaedic surgeon to solve.

Postural defects are still common in the teenager and it is difficult to make these girls realise the importance to health and appearance, of square shoulders and a straight back. The older girls are well-groomed on the whole although there are still a few at each Secondary Modern School and even at the Grammar Schools who “couldn’t care less” about their appearance. Most of them look forward only too eagerly to leaving school and earning their living—few realise that their school-days are really the happiest days of their lives.

Since 1956 the Minister of Education has substituted two categories "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory" in place of the previous three (namely A = good, B = satisfactory and C = poor) to describe the general condition of the pupils examined at the periodic medical inspections. Personally, I deplore this change because it does not give one the opportunity of differentiating between the exceptionally well nourished and those who are just "average", at the top end of the scale and between those who are not sufficiently below average to be designated "unsatisfactory" but really not good enough to be classified as "satisfactory" at the lower end. It usually leads, in my opinion, to too *high* a percentage of satisfactory cases and too *low* a percentage of "unsatisfactory" ones and this lulls us into a false sense of security and bestows an unmerited feeling of pride and satisfaction on the administrators of the Borough.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinics in Wallasey and Moreton continue to be well-patronised. I am convinced that ultra-violet rays have a beneficial effect on young children who suffer from poor appetites, frequent upper respiratory infections and general debility. Combined with a wise administration of simple tonics and vitamins they are extremely valuable in building up resistance to infection.

Maladjustment still figures quite largely on our horizon and as it is only too often associated with, or caused by, an unfortunate domestic background it becomes a very difficult problem to deal with. We welcome the appointment in Wallasey of a psychiatrist to our Child Guidance Clinic and are extremely grateful to Dr. Egan for his helpful reports on cases that we refer to him.

Although chronic nasal and respiratory catarrh is still and always will be, with us, I think there is no doubt that the more enlightened and intelligent feeding of children of all ages, plus the prompt use of new antibiotic drugs, has cut down the unpleasant and debilitating sequelæ of this Merseyside condition—I allude to the chronic offensive discharge of ears, deafness, bronchitis, sinusitis and anaemia. Thus, fewer children seem to land in the hands of the Ear, Nose and Throat departments for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Another sign of the times, is the comparatively rare attendance recently, of the parent, when leavers are medically examined at the schools. This appears to be due, not to lack of interest on the part of the parent but to the strong persuasive power wielded by the girl herself to prevent her mother from coming to the examination. I cannot understand why these girls do not wish their mothers to be present but it is a great pity, for a unique opportunity is lost to the School Medical Officer of discussing any problems of health, adolescence and choice of career which may arise during the course of this important last routine medical inspection. I have asked the Head teachers to stress to the girls the value of having their parents present but I am afraid the majority of these teenagers are a law unto themselves these days and very few mothers are able, or bother, to overcome this prejudice.

In conclusion, I should like to accord my thanks to the headmistresses of the schools I visit and to let them know how much we appreciate their hospitality and co-operation when it is freely and willingly given and how disappointed we are when we get the impression, as we sometimes do, that we are not very welcome.

REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Wallasey Corporation for the year 1958.

In my report of the work done at the Orthopaedic clinics during 1957, I stated that pes valgus or flat foot was the dominant condition of the school age group. I found that this was linked up with the wearing of unsuitable footwear and stressed the need for constant foot exercises in the physical training curriculum of all schools. It would appear from this year's figures that this advice has borne fruit, as the number of new cases in this group has dropped considerably, especially among the girls. I should like to advocate therefore, that continued attention should be paid to the choice of shoes worn by schoolchildren. Broad, flat-heeled lace-up shoes, giving support to instep and ankle are the best choice for growing girls and boys and I strongly recommend this type be insisted upon by all parents and teachers.

It seems too that our emphasis on postural exercises in the schools and the attention paid to posture have also been worthwhile, as here too, there has been a decline in the number of new cases referred to me. I cannot stress enough the beneficial result that good posture has on the general tone of the body, and I should like all staff connected with the welfare of schoolchildren in Wallasey to continue paying particular attention to it.

In the pre-school age groups, there is still a disturbing incidence which seems to be increasing in knock knees and bow legs. I still consider this to be attributable to too great a gain in weight in the early walking stages. Adequate vitamin supplements and attention to diet are very important during the toddler stage for bony and muscular development, while shoes giving proper support are equally vital to encourage correct walking.

I should like to thank all the staff who work with me at my Orthopaedic clinics for their very able support and co-operation during this year, and I am also very grateful to the School Medical Officers and the Physical Training Organiser and Teachers for their constant willingness to support the treatment advocated at the Orthopaedic clinics.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1958

Total Cases on Register:	..	..	..	..	2,400
Total Attendances:	..	..	..	..	10,753
Total Discharges:	..	..	..	..	387
Number of Cases treated:	..	..	..	..	2,678
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age Treated:	..				1,038
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age Discharged:	..				100
New Orthopaedic Cases of School Age:	..	..			200

Artificial Sunlight Report

New Cases:	179
No. of Cases on Register:	292
Discharged (Cured):	29
Discharged (Improved):	20
Left School:	2
Defaulters (i.e. those who failed to complete their courses for no good reason):	48
No. of Orthopaedic Abnormalities treated in School:	25

Remarks.

The overall picture of patients receiving physiotherapy in various forms remains the same, and the same problems present themselves—apathy on the part of some parents being perhaps the most difficult to contend with. The interest and co-operation of the majority, however, gives us heart.

Cerebral Palsy.

The children now in the Special Unit at Elleray Park School have all reached the stage of ambulation and comparative independence (ability to dress themselves, to visit the W.C. unattended, to feed themselves), and are not in need of intensive treatment at school, but, of course, continue to receive regular physiotherapy and to be seen by their respective Specialists. However, during the year seven new cases of cerebral palsy have been referred for treatment, five of whom are severely handicapped and on whom much time needs to be spent. None of these five is attending Elleray Park School. One has recently been discharged from a Residential School.

Swimming sessions for the children at Elleray Park School have been inaugurated, and a physiotherapist accompanies the children and enters the water with them. Selected cerebral palsy cases are amongst those attending the Baths, and although such activity has no direct therapeutic bearing on the condition, the time is well spent if only in introducing an activity in which a moderately handicapped child can become reasonably proficient.

The two physiotherapists attended a week-end course dealing with proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation—a technique that has some bearing on Cerebral Palsy and can also be usefully employed as a muscle strengthening and joint stabilising treatment.

Asthma.

For the past two years asthma cases have been treated by a method used in the physiotherapy department of the Brompton Hospital. The main point of the treatment is in the position the patient assumes for controlled breathing. The position is a side lying one, and has been found to be the one of preference—in children at least—and properly and intelligently employed is often sufficient to abort an attack of dyspnoea. We have received an increased number of patients from Dr. Baxter, the Tuberculosis Officer, for breathing exercises (i.e. for non-tuberculous conditions, of course), and we feel that perhaps the above described method is proving notably efficacious.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1958

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Breathing Exs. for post-operative Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		Asthmas		Remedial Exercises		Miscellaneous
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Breathing Exs. for post-operative Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		Asthmas		Remedial Exercises		
				New	No.Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No.Trts.	New	No.Trts.	
January ..	12	65	8	14	492	4	26	—	37	6	359	39
February ..	18	71	14	12	512	7	46	1	41	13	420	33
March ..	24	97	17	24	597	4	40	—	36	12	462	39
April ..	16	47	7	11	383	6	44	1	31	14	311	22
May.. ..	13	24	8	19	544	8	66	—	48	12	433	66
June.. ..	50	105	17	12	542	11	86	—	47	17	480	28
July	30	66	6	—	333	7	52	5	41	8	405	21
August ..	20	53	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
September ..	19	105	12	25	297	5	37	1	47	25	369	10
October ..	31	89	11	24	463	4	39	—	52	24	460	13
November ..	15	45	3	20	507	5	37	1	76	20	433	11
December ..	21	57	13	17	367	5	24	—	46	17	280	18
TOTALS..	269	824	117	179	5,037	66	497	9	507	169	4,412	300

REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics	..	42
Number of New Cases	.. .. .	317
Number of Re-examinations	.. .. .	606
Number of Cases discharged cured	.. .. .	138

	Disease Categories	New Cases				Re-examinations				Discharged				
		Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Cured	Relieved	Left	Treatment Refused	Died
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Congenital deformities	Trunk	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Upper Limb..	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
	Lower Limb..	1	—	2	1	9	1	5	3	3	—	—	—	—
Acquired deformities	Flat Foot	6	6	57	59	8	11	133	140	64	—	—	—	—
	Hallux Valgus ..	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Postural Kyphosis and Scoliosis ..	—	—	2	5	—	—	12	14	7	—	—	—	—
	Knock Knee..	40	23	8	8	47	24	32	24	33	—	1	—	—
	Bow Leg	5	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	5	3	11	27	8	4	24	31	14	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skeleton	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous system	Spastic Paralysis ..	2	—	1	—	1	2	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Infantile Paralysis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	| Peripheral Nerve Lesions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones	Osteomyelitis T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Joints	T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Spine	T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Epiphysis		—	—	5	4	—	—	11	8	8	—	—	—	—
		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Complications of Trauma		—	—	7	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

Dr. J. D. Elliott Edwards, Ophthalmologist, reports:—

In the early part of this year I took over the Ophthalmic Clinics from Mr. Dunlop Hamilton and I was impressed with the interest taken by parents in the welfare of their children's eyes; it is comforting to note that the novelty of television is wearing off and the majority of children attending the clinics have their 'viewing' limited to specific times.

The close liaison between the clinic and the Orthoptic Department at The Victoria Central Hospital has proved of great benefit in the care of strabismus cases. Children can now be kept under frequent observation for the treatment of amblyopia without overcrowding the clinics.

Consultant Psychiatrist's Report on work at Child Guidance Clinic, 1958.

During the year psychiatric attention has been focused on treatment. Success in this field is difficult to measure and I have decided to let others be the judge of it rather than quote figures. By our fruits let us be known. If teachers or parents think that we have exercised some beneficial effects on the children referred to us, they will no doubt continue to make use of our services. Meanwhile it consoles us that the referral rate for new cases has remained static. Had it dropped we might have felt piqued, had it increased we would certainly have been embarrassed, not merely by the implied compliment but also because we are already somewhat concerned by the waiting list for treatment interviews.

It will be seen that delinquent tendencies and behaviour disorders lead the list of "reasons for referral" by a very long margin, accounting for 46% of all the cases referred during the year. Simple truancy accounts for a further 10% approximately and might well be included with the two items already mentioned under the general heading of "Disorders of Behaviour in the social field". This high proportion is not of course unusual. All psychiatric disorders in children are but the reflections of a psychosocial problem of which the child is frequently no more than the barometer.

In my report last year I commented unfavourably on the clinic premises. Since then we have had the premises redecorated throughout and I believe I speak for my colleagues when I say that the improved appearance has done much to stimulate us to greater efforts. Our clients also, both children and parents, appreciate the attractive colour schemes and as a result have more respect for the services they get here.

Educational Psychologist's Report on the work of the Schools' Psychological Service, 1958

The level of activity of the Child Guidance Clinic in Church Street has been well maintained during 1958, when 62 new cases were referred. This compares with 61 cases referred during 1957 and 49 during 1956.

In addition, it will be recalled from last year's report that there was a disproportionate number of "current" cases to greet Dr. Egan on his arrival towards the end of 1957, so that these had to be systematically reviewed and dealt with as well as the cases which were being newly referred.

Despite the increased number of children referred to the clinic, comparison with, for instance, the 1956 Annual Report, shows that the amount of time spent by the educational psychologist in interviewing parents and children in connection with emotional and behavioural problems has been reduced by about 40%. This reflects the fact that the regular sessional attendance of Dr. Egan at the Child Guidance Clinic has enabled the psychologist to devote more time to purely educational matters.

An analysis of the proceedings of the Child Guidance Clinic is made below:—

Cases referred

Current cases, January 1st, 1958	..	..	..	..	26
To be reviewed	..	..	..	..	2
New Cases, 1958	..	..	..	..	62
					90

The new cases were referred from the following sources, through either the Director of Education or the Medical Officer of Health.

Head Teachers	29
Deputy and Assistant M.O.H.	19
Parent	6*
Probation Officer	3
Family Doctor	3
Children's Officer	1
Other Clinic	1
	62

* This number may be misleadingly low, as many cases are referred on the advice of the School Medical Officers or Head Teachers after parents have been to consult them.

Disposal

Cases closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	36	
Advice only	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Maladjusted School	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Clare Mount	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Referred to family doctor	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Referred to Probation Officer	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Referred to Children's Officer	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Left School	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Change of School	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Left District	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Failed to co-operate	..	..	..	..	..	1	
To be reviewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Current	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
							90

The diagnosis of cases referred during 1958 are classified as follows:—

Behaviour—aggression, sex, etc.	..	..	..	..	16
Delinquent tendencies	..	..	..	..	18
Emotional immaturity	..	..	..	..	5
Emotional instability	..	..	..	..	6
Habit disorders	..	..	..	..	5
Nervousness	..	..	..	..	6
Tension habits	..	..	..	..	3
Truancy	..	..	..	..	7
Psychosomatic illness	..	..	..	..	2
Speech defect	..	..	..	..	2
Obsessional symptoms	..	..	..	..	1
Morbid fears	..	..	..	..	1
Subnormal	..	..	..	..	1
					73

The work of the psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker, connected with these children, is indicated by the following tables.

Psychiatrist

Diagnostic interviews	..	..	..	..	75
Treatment interviews	..	..	..	..	164
					239

Psychologist

Test interviews	..	..	..	..	58
Parent interviews	..	..	..	..	58
Treatment interviews	..	..	..	..	28
School reports	..	..	..	..	162
					306

Social Worker

Parent interviews at clinic	..	..	..	..	260
Parent interviews at home	..	..	..	..	307
					567

The work of Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, the Social Worker, concerns School Welfare cases, as well as current Child Guidance Clinic cases. Contact is also maintained with families who have in the past sought help from us. The total of her activities is indicated below.

	<i>Clinic Cases</i>	<i>School Welfare Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Home visits	811	179	990
Clinic interviews	455	22	477
School inquiries	203	83	286
Consultation with other agencies	634	164	798
Total	2,103	448	2,551

Miss Pilkington's remedial reading classes have continued at the Educational Clinic. They are now accommodated in a freshly decorated room which is set aside for this specific purpose and which no longer has to serve as a general waiting room, as has been the case in the past.

Of the children requiring remedial help in basic subjects, a higher proportion is now to be found in the Leasowe-Moreton area so that now Miss Pilkington conducts two sessions a week on the premises of Barnston Lane Junior School, for which the helpful co-operation of the head teacher, Mr. Macklin, is appreciated.

Miss Smyth, the Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

The monthly average of attendances has been maintained throughout the year, and the only point which may require explanation is the increase in new cases. This is partly explained by the last classification, which concerns management of the Waiting List. The policy adopted has been to interview as many new cases as possible and divide them accordingly into the categories stated below. This method means that the parent is advised as soon as possible as to the nature of the difficulty and necessary remedial measures.

The number of children at Claremount Special School requiring Speech Therapy has warranted a weekly session on the premises. This inovation has proved to be both successful and satisfactory.

The tape recorder has been generally accepted as an essential in the Speech Clinic. It is impossible for anyone to hear their own speech as others hear it. In the case of dyslalia, a disorder of articulation, the child is unconscious of his faulty speech, and before constructive therapy can begin, there is a lengthy process of sound discrimination. In most Speech Clinics this unnecessary and time wasting preliminary has been avoided by the use of the tape recorder, whereupon the child can actually hear his own speech, and will usually point out his errors of his own accord. The tape recorder is also of invaluable assistance in the case of stammering and voice disorders. Unfortunately this piece of equipment has not been made available yet.

Eight school visits have been made this year and I cannot emphasise too strongly the importance of personal contact with schools. I should like to thank all Headmasters, Headmistresses and Staff, who have shown, not only interest, but hospitality and co-operation.

Total number of attendances	1,811
Number of patients who have received regular treatment during the year.. .. .	97
Number of patients who have received treatment at intervals during the year	109
Number of patients admitted	65
Number of patients discharged	60

Classification of Patients Admitted

Alalia	3
General Dyslalia	6
Multiple Dyslalia	23
Simple Dyslalia	4
Stammer	14
Stammer and Dyslalia	4
Stammer and Dysphonia	1
Hypernasality	3
Dysarthria	2
Dysphonia	2
Dysenea	3

Classification of Patients Discharged

Cured	36
Left School	8
Unco-operative	12
Left District	4
	60
Not yet interviewed. On Waiting List	24
Interviewed and Placed on Supervision	26
Interviewed and awaiting a regular appointment	36
	86

Mrs. K. Schofield, The Superintendent Health Visitor/ School Nurse reports as follows:—

The School Health Visitors carry out Health Surveys in their respective schools, if possible, once every term. The title "Cleanliness Survey" has now been replaced by "Health Survey". This has taken place because the hair infestation and general cleanliness cases have improved considerably over the past number of years. We still have with us the offending families, which crop up for treatment and home visiting time after time. The children from these families, infect clean, well-cared for pupils and this unfortunately raises the number of individual children found with hair infestation. For example, in 1958 there were 544 individual children found unclean, which made the percentage of the total school population who were infested approximately 3.34%. Many children were infested *once* only during the year and after advice to parents were clean thereafter.

During the Health Surveys, the School Health Visitors find defects such as flat feet, postural defects, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, dental caries or children requiring orthodontic treatment, defective vision, otorrhoea and deafness, warts, verrucae and other defects. Home visits are paid and if necessary mother advised to take the child to her own doctor or to a School Medical Officer in one of our School Clinics.

In Wallasey with one exception the School Nurses are qualified Health Visitors and therefore already know the majority of mothers of the children at school. Many teachers appreciate the knowledge which the School Nurses are able to impart, on a difficult child's home background, especially of the school entrants. The teachers are able to deal with the child in a more sympathetic manner if they know the difficulties the child is experiencing at home—for example, father out of work, mother not well or grave financial difficulties. This last problem is often found on the new housing estates—mostly due to expensive bus and train fares to work for father, and hire purchase payments.

The work of the School Health Visitor shows no startling facts or figures but much good work is done by them. If one in ten families is helped we feel we are doing our job.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1958

Health Surveys and Infestation with Vermin

Health Surveys	102
No. of Sessions re Cleansing at Clinics	44
No. of Examinations	26,157
No. of individual children found unclean	544

Home Visits

Cleanliness	294
Medical Treatment	668
Hospital References	28
Miscellaneous	414
B.C.G.	12
Ineffective visits, i.e. No Access	101

Other

Visits to Nursery Class	14
Special Visits to Schools	246
Visits to Special Schools	9
Sessions for Medical Inspections	247
Sessions at Minor Ailment Clinics	599
Sessions at Ophthalmic Clinics	81
Sessions at Vision Testing of 8 year old pupils ..	47
Sessions on Weighing and Measuring (Medical Inspection)	74
Sessions spent on Surveys	291
TOTAL VISITS	1,685
TOTAL SESSIONS	1,383

ELLERAY PARK OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

During the year 18 children were admitted, the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

Bronchial Asthma	6
Bronchitis and Bronchictasis	2
Brain Aneurism with hemiplegia	1
Chorea	1
Congenital deformity	1
Epilepsy and Athetosis	1
Nephrectomy	1
Poliomyelitis (residual paralysis)	2
Removal of one eye.. .. .	1
Severe Acidosis	1
Valvular heart disease	1
	18

During the year six pupils were fit to transfer to ordinary schools, three transferred to other schools, two left on reaching the age of 16 years and one left as the family left the district. The number on roll on 31st December, 1958, was 92.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING
TEACHERS.**—Min. of Education Circ. 249 of 1952

Total Number Examined

Teachers				Intending Teachers			
Male	..	..	6	Male	..	..	17
Female	..	..	5	Female	..	..	29
Total	..	..	11	Total	..	..	46

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria

Schoolchildren given: Primary Immunisation	..	..	96
Reinforcing injections	..	..	718
Total	..		814

Poliomyelitis

Schoolchildren given: Primary Immunisation	..	..	5,202
Reinforcing Injections	..	..	1,058
Total	..		6,260

Tuberculosis

Schoolchildren tested for suitability for vaccination (Mantoux test)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,084
Schoolchildren Mantoux positive and <i>not</i> vaccinated	..						106
Schoolchildren Mantoux negative and suitable for vaccination	..	..	..	..	..	..	958
Schoolchildren vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine						..	946

**EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOR EMPLOYMENT
AND ENTERTAINMENT**

Employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Mr. Luya, Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows:—

I beg to place before your committee some comments on the work of the Wallasey Schools Dental Service during 1958. First the staff situation, this has settled to a pattern common to all areas of the British Isles, a hard core of full time long service public dental officers all growing steadily older, with a series of part time recently qualified young men or women filling the gaps as the full time dental officers retire or leave the service. Wallasey lost one of the four full time dental officers some four years ago and as it has been found impossible to appoint another, a series of these younger part time dentists has been employed. One of these resigned at the end of 1957 and it was not until late April 1958 that it was possible to replace him.

This is not wholly satisfactory, as by the time a new dentist has become known to the children and parents and has become familiar with the type of work and routine of the clinics, he leaves and we have to start again. On the other hand, it is a very good thing to have young men and women full of enthusiasm and fresh ideas, who add to the experience of the full-time officers; equally when dealing with children it is very good to have some young people round whose own childhood is not altogether a thing of the long forgotten past.

The state of the children's teeth continues to cause concern everywhere and despair to the dentists who specialise in their care; worse and worse grow the teeth and younger and younger the children who present themselves at the clinics with mouths full of bad teeth. Fillings and conservation work are all very well, but a filled tooth is only one that has been patched and repaired, and the dentist is treating symptoms and not causes, which is bad dentistry in every sense. Fillings for children have their drawbacks and every dentist knows what happens to older children who need a large number of fillings which take time to do. However much is available in the form of injections and anaesthetics to make things easy, when eight or ten visits have to be paid, a time comes when the young patient can stand no more, co-operative and willing as they may be. One of the things a really experienced children's dentist learns is in such cases to do a certain amount, break off the treatment and carry on a few months later. To find children with mouths in such a state is a bad business, but unfortunately, there are many, many such, and the numbers are increasing—indeed there are plenty of cases where teeth decay as rapidly as the dentist repairs them.

Yet to a large extent the causes of decayed teeth in children are known and to some extent the methods which can control them; the story is an old one but will bear repetition. Civilised man lives on soft cooked food which needs no chewing and stuffs himself between meals with a variety of sweetstuffs which are lethal to the teeth. Teeth, particularly children's teeth, with the help of the dentist could with difficulty stand up to this civilised diet, but the knock down blow has been the completely fantastic increase in the amount of sweetstuff eaten by children since the war. Note that towards the end of the war and for a year or two afterwards, there was a spectacular improvement in the teeth of children throughout the British Isles, thanks to rationing, and there is no doubt that a reduction in the amount of sweets eaten, plus

the help of the dentists and plus regular cleanings will reduce the amount of decay and the pain and misery it causes; also note that it is the tooth brush that matters and not the toothpaste.

The trouble is the sweetstuffs; the amounts eaten by children have gone beyond reason. Sweet-eating is a pleasant thing for children and there is a high pressure advertising campaign to persuade people and children to eat more and more; on the hoardings, in the press, on the cinema screen and on the television screen, day after day it goes on. At professional meetings it has been debated whether a counter campaign might be started to persuade people to eat fewer sweets. Ten thousand pounds could be provided for this worthy idea of persuading people not to do something they like doing—it is a minute sum compared to the hundreds of thousands which are being spent at the present moment by the manufacturers of the infinite varieties of sweetstuffs, to persuade them to eat more. As things are, the situation is likely to get worse and worse and entirely beyond the help of the dental profession. The only possible counter seems to be fluoridation of water which, in the words of a well-known research worker on this subject, will give some defence against decay and allow people to continue with their bad habits. There is a resistance to fluoridation which is largely emotional and it would be a salutary experience for some of the opponents to spend a few sessions in dental clinics watching processions of children, many little more than babies, being anaesthetised and having decayed teeth pulled out of their jaws. The extraction of teeth is a minor surgical operation which is followed by shock, no child is improved by such an experience, and no child should be subjected to such an ordeal if it can be avoided.

There is a brighter side to this rather gloomy picture, parents are becoming more conscious of the need to look after their children's teeth, less reluctant to allow dentists to do what they can with fillings and a little less apt to demand extractions. On the whole, Wallasey is lucky, the School Dental Service, and the private practitioners working under the National Health Service can, at the moment, between them deal with the dental problems of the children. There are other areas not so well off.

A certain amount of orthodontic work is being carried out (i.e. straightening crooked teeth). The Liverpool Dental Hospital is most helpful in giving advice and will often take on cases too difficult for the limited facilities of a School Dental Clinic.

The Dental Clinics are modern and up-to-date with the exception of the two surgeries in the old house "Thornville" which is also the residence of the caretaker of Egerton Grove School and his family. It is to be hoped that these surgeries will be replaced some time. When this is done, one surgery should be transferred to the Wallasey Village area to serve the schools in that district.

Equipment is good and reasonably up-to-date, although some of it is old and will need replacing. Mention must be made at this point of the new high-speed drills now coming into use, particularly for children. This instrument, after many have been tried and failed, seems at last to be something which will take away the more obnoxious features of that unpleasant instrument, the dentist's drill. Briefly, it is a miniature turbine worked by water which drives the little drill at

the incredible speed of 250,000 r.p.m., vibration is eliminated and drilling that would need ten minutes can be done in ten seconds with an absolute minimum of discomfort for the patient. These instruments at the moment are expensive, and still have "teething" troubles, but within a few years every dentist who treats children will have to use one.

This is the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Wallasey School Dental Service, things have improved since the first clinic was opened late in 1919, with one dental officer and a borrowed chair, and there seems no reason why the improvements should not continue.

Observations of Mr. C. D. Clare, Organiser of Physical Education.

As in previous reports, I must state that Physical Education in schools is concerned almost wholly with the normally fit child. Whilst corrective or compensatory movements of a general character are included in lessons, practical considerations preclude the further development of more specific or individual work of this aspect of Physical Education. The three main limiting factors are the allocation of time to the subject, the size of classes and the availability of qualified specialist teachers.

The usual inter-school events have been held during the year, with success which reflects the efficiency of instruction given generally in the schools. An innovation was the bringing together of boys and girls in secondary schools for the annual Athletics Championships. The efficiency with which this event was organised was repeated when Wallasey acted as hosts for the Cheshire Schools' Athletics Championships. In swimming, Wallasey schools retained the position as County champions against increasingly strong competition.

Clare Mount E. S. N. School has now moved into its new, well equipped building, where it has already been noted that work on modern agility apparatus has resulted in improved standards. Particularly noticeable has been the increased confidence with which the more timid children now tackle the activities. It is hoped that the construction of the school's playing field, together with similar projects for other schools in the Borough, will be undertaken in the near future.

Wallasey has been accepted as an experimenting authority to take part in the pilot scheme for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. Many of the activities in this scheme are directly connected with Physical Education. Though the higher awards in the scheme are for older girls and boys, preliminary work has been started with children in the fourth year of Secondary Modern Schools, and in youth organisations with the willing and invaluable voluntary help of teachers and leaders. Already a number of boys have passed the first series of tests.

The maintenance of school playing fields has caused serious concern during recent years, and ground conditions especially during winter months have severely limited schools' organised games programmes. A scheme is now being operated in which the Education Committee's groundsmen with their own working foreman now come under the general supervision of the Parks Superintendent. It is hoped that this arrangement will help to overcome the difficulty of maintaining grounds with a staff that is numerically below requirements.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE 1958

The yearly census of meals taken on a day in September 1958 shows 5,915 as the number of children having dinner which is an increase of 619 on the previous year. Of the 5,915 dinners served 668 were provided free of charge to necessitous children. Meals during holidays continue to be served at seven centres situated throughout the Borough which are supplied from one central kitchen.

With the opening of Clare Mount School last September yet another kitchen has come into operation making a total of twenty. The kitchen capacity of this school is 120 and dinners are served in the Assembly Hall in two sittings. The first sitting is run on family service lines, with a teacher sitting at the head of each table. The teacher serves the main dish and the children help themselves to vegetables, sauces, etc. A very happy atmosphere is thus established and the table manners of the children are greatly improved. The second sitting is composed of Juniors who come up to the servery hatch to be served with this meal. All enjoy their dinner and the plate waste is negligible.

Improvements regarding equipment are gradually being carried out at some of the older kitchens. At the Wallasey High School and Wallasey Grammar School where hot cupboard space has been very limited a stainless steel servery has been installed complete with shelves and the hot cupboards.

Likewise in the dining room improvements have been made. In two schools the forms and lino topped tables supplied by the Ministry have been replaced with chairs and polished topped tables. Blue plastic mats are used on these tables and these with gaily coloured beakers give the dining room a very attractive appearance.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1958

MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of pupils on registers 16,274

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	19	19	100	—	—
1953	404	404	100	—	—
1952	909	906	99.7	3	0.3
1951	62	62	100	—	—
1950	25	25	100	—	—
1949	2	2	100	—	—
1948	2	2	100	—	—
1947	695	694	100	1	—
1946	393	391	99.5	2	0.5
1945	12	12	100	—	—
1944	320	320	100	—	—
1943 and earlier	586	583	99.5	3	0.5
TOTAL	3,429	3,420	99.74	9	0.26

**TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1954 and later	—	7	7
1953	17	145	127
1952	38	325	285
1951	3	22	19
1950	2	9	8
1949	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—
1947	49	192	219
1946	28	107	124
1945	1	2	2
1944	41	68	96
1943 and earlier	76	125	172
TOTAL	255	1,002	1,059

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,610
Number of Re-inspections	475
Total	2,085

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ..	25,435
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	544
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PART II TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
Skin	28	23	40	39	32	17	100	79
Eyes—(a) Vision	59	113	118	65	78	118	255	296
(b) Squint	29	26	8	7	9	22	46	55
(c) Other	8	9	5	9	9	10	22	28
Ears—(a) Hearing	9	46	4	6	2	16	15	68
(b) Otitis Media	17	18	5	2	7	5	29	25
(c) Other	17	12	16	3	35	11	68	26
Nose and Throat	54	182	9	50	11	44	74	276
Speech	12	14	—	—	2	5	14	19
Lymphatic Glands	—	60	—	6	—	13	—	79
Heart	—	17	5	26	3	18	8	61
Lungs	29	61	6	14	14	22	49	97
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia	6	17	2	2	3	3	11	22
(b) Other	9	62	4	28	6	21	19	111
Orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture	10	16	6	17	4	13	20	46
(b) Feet	51	41	38	37	46	30	135	108
(c) Other	7	20	34	38	13	16	54	74
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	15
(b) Other	4	10	2	7	10	3	16	20
Psychological—								
(a) Development	35	3	—	2	9	4	44	9
(b) Stability	15	26	1	7	9	4	25	37
Abdomen	8	5	—	2	—	6	8	13
Other	159	221	9	3	77	81	245	305

This Table should include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

PART II TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
Skin	55	5
Eyes—(a) Vision	34	—
(b) Squint	20	2
(c) Other	73	7
Ears—(a) Hearing	9	—
(b) Otitis Media	9	1
(c) Other	98	5
Nose and Throat	75	12
Speech	13	1
Lymphatic Glands	1	—
Heart	2	2
Lungs	27	5
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	1	—
(b) Other	7	—
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	4	—
(b) Feet	78	8
(c) Other	55	1
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	—	—
(b) Other	9	2
Psychological—		
(a) Development	18	2
(b) Stability	10	2
Abdomen	7	—
Other	545	23

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

**PART III TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, AND DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	221
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,368
Total	1,589
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	697

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

							Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—							
(a) for diseases of the ear	..	..	..	..			1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis			..	..			208
(c) for other nose and throat conditions			..	..			1
Received other forms of treatment	..		..	..			135
Total	..		..	..			345
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—			..	..			
(a) in 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(b) in previous years		..	..	..	..		3

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	1,038
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ..	25
Total	1,036

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	(a)	Scalp	..	..	..	..	—
	(b)	Body	..	..	..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Other skin diseases			..	..	..	..	148
Total							198

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	..	..	90

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

				Number of cases known to have been treated
Received regular treatment	..	..	..	97
Received treatment at irregular intervals	..	..	..	109
Total pupils treated by speech therapist	..	..	..	206

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

				Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	..	..	..	2,321
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	..	..	..	6
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	..	..	..	951
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify:				
Carbon Dioxide treatment—warts	}	..	..	446
veruccae				
Hospital In-patient treatment—Medical	..	..	..	176
„ „ „ —Surgical	..	..	..	91
„ „ „ —Orthopaedic	..	..	..	27
Total (a)—(d)				4,018

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—					
(a) At Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	5,442
(b) As Specials	..	..	..	..	2,523
Total (1)	..	..	..	..	7,965
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	5,373
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	5,096
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	4,314
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h)	..	..	..	..	9,091
(6) Half days devoted to—					
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	..	60
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	1,635
Total (6)	..	..	..	..	1,695
(7) Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	3,246
(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	120
Total (7)	..	..	..	..	3,366

(8) Number of Teeth Filled:	(a) Permanent Teeth	..	3,076
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	119
	Total (8)	.. ..	3,195
(9) Extractions:	(a) Permanent Teeth	.. ..	1,697
	(b) Temporary Teeth	.. ..	2,726
	Total (9)	.. ..	4,423
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction		..	2,654
(11) Orthodontics:			
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	.. ..	23
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	1
	(c) Cases completed during the year	.. ..	7
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	.. ..	4
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	.. ..	71
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	.. ..	26
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	.. ..	—
	(h) Total attendances	.. ..	145
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth		..	16
(13) Other operations:	(a) Permanent teeth	.. ..	1,591
	(b) Temporary teeth	.. ..	—
	Total (13)	.. ..	1,591

MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
	(p.m.)	—	—
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	S.M.O.'s Clinic and Minor Ailments
		Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	—
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	—
		Other Clinics	—

Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton ..	Ophthalmic Clinic (Dr. Edwards) Minor Ailments Ophthalmic Clinic (as required) Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Immunisation (1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month) — —
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments Minor Ailments —
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic (Mr. Davies), (Except every 4th Thursday) do. (every 4th Thursday) —
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic (Dr. Edwards) Minor Ailments Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	S.M.O.'s Clinic (as required) Immunisation (Fortnightly) —
Saturday	(a.m.)	—	—

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Vaughan Road J. M. School, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Claremount School, Wallasey
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park School, Wallasey
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School or Home visits
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and R.E. and Individual Treatments) Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (R.E. and U.V.L.)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L. and R.E.)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Congregational Church Hall, Princess Road, Wallasey (Individual and Group Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Individual Treatments and R.E.)
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)

Thursday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L.)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic once per month)
Friday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)
	(p.m.)	Grosvenor Assembly Rooms, Grosvenor St., Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises)

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Moreton
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village., Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey
Saturday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

**(Psychiatric Department)*

50 Church Street, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M., (App'd 8.10.57)
Tuesday afternoons and Thursday afternoons

HANDICAPPED PUPILS—1958

Details	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Sub-Normal	Mal-adjusted	Epileptic	Total
Placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	—	—	—	1	7	8	28	2	1	47
Pupils newly assessed as needing education at Special Schools or Boarding Homes ...	—	—	—	1	7	8	28	1	1	46
Pupils on the Registers of Special Schools:—										
(a) Day Pupils ...	—	1	2	4	41	49	104	—	2	203
(b) Boarding Pupils	1	3	4	1	—	1	3	3	1	17
Attending Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority (other than at b and c) ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Boarded in Homes (other than at b) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	4	6	5	41	51	107	6	3	224
Pupils receiving Education under arrangements made under Sec. 56 of the Education Act 1944:—										
In Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Home	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	13
Requiring places in Special Schools at 31/1/58:—										
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of children reported during the year:—

- (a) Under Sec. 57(3) 13
 (b) „ „ 57(4) —
 (c) „ „ 57(5) 8

of the Education Act, 1944.

During the financial year ended 31st March 1958, £618 18s. 0d. was spent on arrangements under section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, for the education of handicapped children otherwise than at School.

